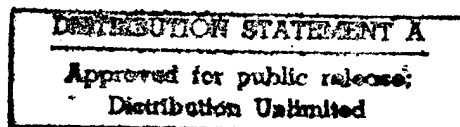


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11 September 1985

## Southeast Asia Report



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11 September 1985

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AUSTRALIA

IMMIGRATION 'HIDES' 5 IRIAN JAYA REFUGEES

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by David Monaghan]

[Text]

**THURSDAY ISLAND:**  
Department of Immigration officials have hidden five Indonesian refugees from Irian Jaya while the Australian Government decides on their fate.

An indication of the seriousness with which Canberra views their presence on Australian soil is the fact that four senior Immigration officials are due to arrive on Thursday Island today to take charge of the case.

The five Irianese are on the island after being apprehended after an open-sea crossing to Boigu Island, 5km from Papua New Guinea. They have reportedly asked the Australian Government to keep their whereabouts secret.

The Department of Immigration area officer for Thursday Island in Torres Strait, Ms Joanne McRae, said the men have been given freedom of the island while their immigration application is being processed.

The Queensland State police freed the five from the lock-up on the island three days ago on instructions from Canberra.

The men have recovered after being treated for malaria at the

island's hospital.

The Immigration Department has been liaising with senior officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs over the status of the five.

Canberra has ordered that no details about the men, including their names and ages, be released.

"They have requested confidentiality between the Australian Government and themselves concerning their business here, and has been granted by the Department of Immigration," Ms McRae said.

Thursday Island citizens are aware of the men, but have had little contact with them despite their freedom of the island.

Their escape to Australia from Indonesia via Papua New Guinea was by motorised canoe across the narrow strait to Boigu Island.

According to one source the men spent "some time" among the 100 islanders on Boigu before the Department of Immigration was notified of their presence.

The men could see the Australian territory of Boigu from New Guinea as a line of golden beaches from a mangrove shore.

The Torres Strait treaty liaison officer for the Australian Govern-

ment on Thursday Island, Mr John Monico, said the presence of the men was not in breach of the Australia-Papua New Guinea Treaty. But he has offered Ms McRae informal advice about the matter while negotiations are carried out by Foreign Affairs in Canberra.

Ms McRae said she could not say how long it would be before a decision was made on granting the men official entry to Australia. Nor would she give details of any other attempts by Indonesian nationals to seek refuge on the Torres Strait islands.

The five men crossed the border into PNG from a village near Merauke in southern Irian Jaya about six months ago. They later made their way to the Morehead patrol post, and from there to the Papuan coast before hiring a powered canoe which took them to Thursday Island.

The PNG High Commission in Canberra told the *Herald* it had informed the Australian Foreign Affairs Department that the five men were prohibited immigrants under PNG law and would not be permitted to return to PNG "under any circumstances".

CSO: 4200/1400

AUSTRALIA

SOCIALIST LEFT STRENGTHENS CONTROL OF VICTORIA ALP

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6-7 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by David Wilson]

[Text]

THE Victorian Socialist Left has strengthened its control of the State branch by lifting its representation to the ALP national conference and increasing its power on the important administrative committee.

The wash-up of last month's State ALP conference shows the intake of four major right-wing unions and the split within the Socialist Left has failed to alter the Left's control of the Victorian ALP.

Socialist-Left voting tickets made available to *The Weekend Australian* show the split in the Socialist Left has not prevented "old-guard" members winning senior positions on at least two key committees.

The senior elective positions within the branch demonstrate the power of the Socialist Left.

Mr Gerry Hand, the federal member for Melbourne and one of the major figures in the national ALP's Left, has become the State ALP president after a bitter inter-factional brawl with the secretary of the Food Preservers Union, Mr Tom Ryan, who was voted junior vice-president at the conference.

Mr Hand, the unofficial leader of the Socialist Left's "new guard" has a strong ally in the appointed State

secretary of the branch, Mr Peter Batchelor.

The only notch on the scoreboard for the pro-Hawke Labor Unity faction was Mrs Pauline Toner, a former minister in the State Labor Government, who was elected as senior vice-president.

The elections at the conference demonstrated the dramatic rise of Mr John Halfpenny, the powerful Victorian secretary and national vice-president of the militant Amalgamated Metals, Foundry and Shipwrights Union.

Mr Halfpenny left the Communist Party of Australia in 1979, joined the ALP in March 1983, and last month was elected as one of the 20 Victorian delegates to the ALP's highest body, the policy-making national ALP conference.

### Balance

The Socialist Left won nine of the 19 positions contested for the national conference, the Labor Unity faction won eight and the Independents, who are locked into an almost unbreakable alliance with the Socialist Left, won two.

The Victorian Premier, Mr Cain, is an ex-officio delegate to the conference.

Three of the nine Socialist Left delegates belong to the faction's old guard and they include the radical Arab activist, Mr Bill Hartley, for-

mer party president and convenor of the Socialist Left, Mr George Crawford, and Mrs Jean McLean, who won a legislative council seat at this year's Victorian election.

The new guard members include Mr Hand, Mr Batchelor, Mr Ray Hogan, a former party president, and Ms Solange Shapiro, who was also voted on to the party's administrative committee.

The factional balance for the delegates to the ALP's national executive remained the same.

Thirty positions on the party's ruling body, the 33-strong administrative committee, were voted for at the conference with the Socialist Left winning 14 of them.

Three positions on the committee automatically go to elected office-bearers, thus the votes of Mr Hand as president, and Mr Ryan as junior vice-president, take the Socialist Left numbers to 16.

The Socialist Left can count on the continuing support of the two Independents elected to the committee, and probably from Mr Les Butler of the Hospital Employees Federation.

In a tight vote the Socialist Left's support could reach 19, while Labor Unity, with the one right-wing union member on the committee, could reach only 14.



AUSTRALIA

OPPOSITION'S PEACE, DISARMAMENT POLICY VIEWED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Jul 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Peace Through Security"]

[Text]

THE Federal Opposition's peace and disarmament policy, launched this week by its spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Ian Macphree, may well prove to be a striking political initiative with major implications for the next federal election. This is because the policy aims to counteract the peace movement by developing a popularly based force in favour of "peace through security".

As important as the contents of this policy are, the most impressive thing about it is the Opposition's determination to enter the public debate on foreign relations, peace and disarmament — a debate which until now has been dominated by opponents of the Western alliance and of our long-standing relationship with the United States. The Opposition will no longer be content with declarations of support for our traditional foreign policy. From now on the Liberal and National parties intend to establish systematically a grass-roots network of informed, vocal and coherent supporters of the "peace through security" concept.

Behind this move is a recognition by the Opposition that the peace movement has made a severe and debilitating impression on the political and strategic thinking which underpins Australian defence and foreign policies. The emergence of the Nuclear Disarmament Party, the development

of anti-American and neutralist tendencies within the Australian Democrats and Labor's Socialist Left and, finally, the bungling of our relations with the US and the Association of South-East Asian Nations by the Hawke Government have all played a part in stimulating the Opposition's idea of a populist peace and security campaign.

The coalition parties, and the Liberals above all, often have been criticised for bringing too much rhetoric and too little intellectual muscle to bear in their support of Australia's pro-Western foreign policy. The day when this criticism could be made justly might, however, be over. At present, the Liberal Party is undertaking a self-education program on foreign policy, on the facts about the US and Soviet arsenals and on the strategic reasoning behind their development. This is a preparation for the plan to foster support in the electorate for Australia's attachment to the Western alliance.

The new peace and disarmament policy sees Soviet expansionism and its arms build-up as the major threat to world peace. As a consequence, the policy argues strongly in favour of alliance with the US, of preserving its bases in Australia and of visits to Australian ports by allied nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable warships. The Opposition's policy also supports

nuclear deterrence and a reduction in strategic arms which is significant, mutual and verifiable. Finally, the policy backs the US on the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Until now, the coalition parties have all but lost the debate over peace and disarmament debate by default. It is too important an issue for an alternative government to ignore. If the Opposition succeeds in creating an effective counter to the peace movement and to those who are influenced by it, its foreign policy platform might prove irresistible at the next elections.

CSO: 4200/1400

AUSTRALIA

DEVALUATION MAY BENEFIT WHEAT FARMERS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Mark Hooper]

[Text]

AUSTRALIA's wheat farmers will be better off because of the Australian dollar's depreciation against the US dollar, an economist with the Victorian Department of Agriculture says.

Mr Bob Blanks, of the department's Swan Hill bureau, said yesterday that with the present exchange rate and world price for wheat, farmers would get \$20 to \$25 a tonne more than last year.

Mr Blanks predicted the devaluation would be more beneficial than the expected drop in world prices would be detrimental.

Even though on-farm costs had increased because of the rising costs of necessary imports, Mr Blanks said he believed this would eventually be offset by the farmers' extra income over the next two years.

"The potential benefits of devaluation are substantial, particularly if world wheat prices hold," he said.

Despite increasing pressures to force down the world wheat price, Mr Blanks said he believed it was likely to be \$US130-140 a tonne with the Australian dollar worth US70c.

This could mean an export price of between

\$170 and \$185 a tonne.

Mr Blanks said there was room for optimism among wheat farmers, despite a new American export scheme which would tend to lower prices.

He said competition between European countries, Argentina and Australia on the world markets, because of record crops last year had already brought lower prices.

He said the world price on June 14 was \$US140 a tonne with an exchange rate of US66c to the dollar.

"This implied an export price of \$212 per tonne, compared with a likely final pool figure for 1984-5 of about \$188 per tonne, representing a 13 per cent increase on last year's prices because of the present exchange rate," he said.

AUSTRALIA

GREENPEACE DIRECTOR ON CONFRONTATION IN FRENCH TEST ZONE

HK200510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Sydney, Australia, Aug 20 (AFP)--The French Navy can expect double trouble when it takes on the Greenpeace anti-nuclear protest fleet off Mururoa Atoll next month, a director of the international organisation said here today.

Steve Sawyer, who is co-ordinating the Greenpeace campaign against French nuclear testing in the Pacific, told a news conference that the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland, New Zealand had backfired on those responsible.

Its replacement, the Greenpeace, which sailed from Amsterdam at the weekend to rendezvous off Mururoa in late September with fleet of protest yachts, had twice the tonnage and four times the horsepower of the Rainbow Warrior, Mr Sawyer said.

"The French have never had to deal with a large motor vessel instead of less manoeuvrable yachts, and they will find it much harder to ram or board us this time," he said.

"If their intention was to stop us (by sinking the Rainbow Warrior) they have made a grave mistake."

Mr Sawyer said it was surprising that French President Francois Mitterrand had made an announcement at this stage ordering his country's armed forces to stop any ships or aircraft from entering the test zone.

"However, it is no surprise that the French Government will again try to stop us.

"We expect quite a show of force when we get there and a confrontation at some stage.

"In 1972 they rammed us, in 1973 they boarded us and beat up the crew and other ships have been seized or rammed many times."

However, Mr Sawyer predicted a much tougher game of cat and mouse in the Pacific this time between the French Navy and the protest fleet led by the Greenpeace, an 887-tonne ocean-going tug previously named the Maryland.

Asked about the safety of crew members aboard the Greenpeace following the sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior in July--in which a Greenpeace photographer died--Mr Sawyer said the new flagship would have fairly sophisticated communications equipment and would be able to transmit radio photographs which would be some deterrent.

"We don't intend to offer them violence of any kind, and the world will see where any violence comes from," he said.

"But if they try to board us in international waters we will do our best to thwart them."

According to Mr Sawyer there was now little doubt in anyone's mind that the French secret service agency DGSE had been involved in the Rainbow Warrior scandal and he said that this had only served to harden world opinion against the French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The Greenpeace vessel, which later will sail to the Antarctic to land a scientific expedition there, is expected to meet up off Mururoa with three peace yachts from New Zealand. One is already on its way. A second, the Vega, was due to sail today but has been delayed by bad weather, and the third is scheduled to leave on Sunday.

CSO: 4200/1406

AUSTRALIA

CUSTOMS CHANGES REPORTED; REDUCED CHARGES EXPECTED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Joe Weller, Manager, Customs and Tariffs with Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants]

[Text] THE Australian Customs Service (ACS) is introducing a new method of processing importers' documentation nationally.

In the long-term, the system should generally reduce commercial charges for importers, but reaffirm their legal responsibilities to customs.

All documentation has in the past had to be submitted to customs. An importer's assessment of the duty and/or sales tax the person believed was owing on a particular shipment was checked individually by a senior customs officer before being authorised for payment and delivery of the cargo.

### Control

This method ended in Sydney last week and will stop in Melbourne on September 30, and will end progressively in the other Australian ports.

This labour-intensive method is being replaced by a streamlined system based on risk assessment, auditing techniques and random selection. The ACS expects these methods will maintain its high level of control in their revenue and community protection roles.

By reducing the processing time for documents from up to one week in Sydney down to

about four hours, the system will allow for almost immediate delivery of cargo.

However, importers should be aware the correct payment of duty is still solely the responsibility of the importer, notwithstanding that the bona fides of their transaction have been candidly presented to customs, on their behalf, by an agent.

The customs' legislation provides for the retrospective collection by customs of any duty short-paid in the previous 12 months, irrespective of whether goods were subsequently sold at a price exclusive of the additional duty.

Generally, any over-payments subsequently detected by the importer may still be refunded, providing a claim is made within 12 months of the date of the over-payment.

Accurate advice on customs matters will be more important to the importer than ever.

THE Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) is to review the taxation and subsidy arrangements for various petroleum products including diesel fuel, fuel oil, aviation gasoline and motor spirit.

The inquiry will not cover the present import parity pricing arrange-

ments, excises on production of crude oil, naturally occurring liquefied petroleum gas or the resource rent tax.

Automotive diesel fuel and petrol are now dutiable at 9.641c a litre. The IAC will review the rationale for the taxation of petroleum products, and report on the effects of resource allocation of these existing duties and taxes.

The mining industry, primary producers and certain users of diesel fuel for residential and nursing homes are now entitled to a partial rebate of the duty. About \$160 million was last year refunded to users under the rebate scheme, which will also be reviewed.

Quite separate to this review has been the gazetting of a new regulation, effective from July 1, which requires rebate claimants to lodge their claims within 12 months of the date of purchase of the fuel.

Any users within the eligible industries should examine their fuel usage now to ensure that they take advantage of the rebate entitlement.

### Amended

Many importers who are proprietors of their own customs warehouse have received some shocks in recent weeks.

The relevant regulations governing customs warehouses have been amended to replace the annual licence fee of \$1900 with flat fees of \$6646 for an initial licence and \$5346 for a renewal, with additional adjustments of up to \$340, depending on the nature of the licensee's business.

Importers who are bond proprietors, and principally wholesalers, have been able to pay sales tax on retail sales out of bond based on a customs-related value.

The relevant sales tax regulations have been amended to remove the distinctions for such retail sales out of bond. This value was usually

lower and therefore more advantageous than the actual selling price.

Importers who have been operating in this manner must in future pay sales tax on all taxable sales based on the fair wholesale price.

For the past two years, there have been two systems operating in Australia to provide for concessional entry of goods where it could be demonstrated that basically the goods are not available from Australian industry.

As from July 1, only the tariff concession order system will provide such concessional entry. Most commercial bylaws have been cancelled from this date.

Any importers who have been availing themselves of the benefit of any of these bylaws should expect to pay much higher rates of duty unless they have made arrangements for an alternative form of concession.

However, an inquiry into the chemicals and plastics industry is now before the IAC. Many of the goods which are the subject of this inquiry are covered by commercial bylaws dedicated to a specific-end use under security. These bylaws will be retained until the Government adopts the inquiry's report, which is not expected until after February next year.

CSO: 4200/1417

AUSTRALIA

BUSINESS DISUNITY AT TAX SUMMIT ANALYZED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Jul 85 p 13

[Article by Rowena Stretton: Business In Flux After Canberra Honeymoon"]

[Text]

TWO weeks before the tax summit the executive director of the Business Council of Australia, Geoff Allen, said that people had "artificial expectations" if they expected a united performance from business at the summit.

"They expect that if the ACTU can do it we can do it too," he said. "But business interests are more disparate, less monolithic, and we can't trade off one group's interests against another's."

Post-summit, the business lobbies are congratulating themselves on their ability to communicate, to caucus and to look united — despite what has been dubbed their crashing defeat.

Before the summit the big five — the Business Council of Australia, the Confederation of Australian Industry, the National Farmers Federation, the Australian Mining Industry Council and the Australian Chamber of Commerce — met several times to identify common ground and acquaint each other with their positions. But no deals were done.

There was no single voice "with the highest level of articulate sustained representation" as a former Minister for Industry and Commerce, Sir Phillip Lynch, put it in 1975 when he stressed the need for a peak organisation for business.

But on the eve of the summit the Parliamentary Labor Party and the unions were

deeply divided over not only compensation for and exemptions from the proposed consumption tax but opposition to its very existence. The business community was cheered.

An elated Mr Allen, speaking from the ACTU summit bastion, the Canberra International Motor Inn, the night before the show began, said business knew it was more cohesive than the other groups. "We know each others' positions," he said.

But business did not expect to win — it knew the ACTU held the effective veto power. Business lost some major points: it looks like facing a higher corporate tax rate and the planned tax on employers of fringe benefits is going ahead.

However some of the outcome is palatable, namely the reduced personal marginal tax rate, the end of double taxation of company profits and the broadening of the indirect tax base.

"The thing is not a defeat because we never expected victory," Mr Allen said. "The Government had set the debate and structured the options in a way in which the Government had the loaded dice from the outset. The business nasties were in Option A and all the other options were based on that."

"What we did achieve was some unity. CAI president Ken Williams and our Bob White worked like members of the same team."

"Ken Williams chaired the first breakfast meeting on the

Tuesday and the other presidents were set to rotate in the chair. But Bob White suggested Mr Williams stay in the chair for the rest of the week and he did.

"One of the most remarkable things happened on the Thursday. We'd decided not to meet again. But the word went around that Bob White and Ken Williams had been called into the PM's office. It was about 2.30pm and all of a sudden all the business people at the summit sort of spontaneously herded into the meeting room and waited for them."

"To me it was symbolic — business could not win in a political sense but at least it consolidated us in a sense of unity."

But while the groups are emphasising their co-operation at the summit they are likely to resume their customary positions now they no longer have a common enemy.

The high media coverage afforded the BCA at the summit confirmed its emergence since the 1983 economic summit but the summit also confirmed the demise of the Australian Chamber of Manufactures.

The summit effectively dashed any hopes held by ACM executive director Brian Powell that the ACM could be up there with the CAI and the BCA as a national voice.

This has left the CAI, established in 1977, and the BCA vying for supremacy in their primary arena — economic forecasting and political comment.



The immediate battleground is the media coverage of their publications — the CAI's *Economic Focus* and the BCA's *Bulletin* and whether it is the BCA's Bob White or CAI's Ken Williams who emerges as the chief "talking head" for business.

The CAI and the BCA are stressing their co-operation in Canberra last week. The flak they received from some small business organisations which were suspicious of the CAI and BCA presence at The Lodge for dinner on the Tuesday night only cemented the relationship between the leaders of both organisations.

But not all CAI officials are impressed by the apparent honeymoon and the conspiracy theory survives — that is, that the Prime Minister's patronage of the BCA marks a "divide and rule" approach to the business lobbies.

While Geoff Allen interprets the patronage as a result of the status of the chief executives who make up the BCA, there is a CAI view that the PM's aim is to ensure there is no single dominant voice for business.

Officially, the CAI has not hidden its concern at the BCA's rising profile. Its June CAI News defended its right to be acknowledged as the peak employer council, saying that while the BCA represents only 66 chief executives of the nation's largest companies, the CAI represents 60,000 firms, including the industrial interests of the largest ones.

The publication quotes the acting Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations, Mr Hurford, saying the same thing, a choice which reflects another battleground for the two groups — industrial relations.

To date, the CAI has a stranglehold here. Its name is written into the National Labor Consultative Council legislation which requires it be consulted by the Government, along with the ACTU, in the event of proposed changes to federal industrial legislation.

As the senior industrial industrial policy adviser at the CAI, Greg Smith, says, CAI officers are involved "out there every day getting our hands dirty".

And Mr Smith's view of the BCA sums up that of many employers who see the CAI as their traditional lobbyist in Canberra through its secretariat there and as their defender during industrial disputes and national wage cases.

"The chief executives cannot speak for Australian industry generally but can give a view generally," Mr Smith says.

The Business Council does not officially dispute this. Its own chief executives' companies — CSR, CRA, Dunlop, Olympic and the others — are members of the CAI through the many industry associations which come under the CAI's umbrella.

BCA membership is at chief executive or chairman level. The council has only one office — in Nylex House in Queens Rd, Melbourne, and employs only 12 people. "We did not want to build a secretariat," Mr Allen says. "The chief executives had a suspicion of secretariats alienated from the businesses they represented."

"And we decided not to accept subordinate executives at meetings if the chief executives could not make it. They were saying: this is us, the chief executives."

But while Mr Smith sees the BCA's natural area confined to economic and political comment, the BCA has long-term plans to influence the area at the heart of the CAI's power — the industrial system.

According to Geoff Allen: "Since the formation of the BCA we took the deliberate decision not to seek to be represented at national wage cases. We have sought the co-operation of the confederation to have them put submissions for us through its advocate. Our intention was never to become involved in the nitty gritty, the day to day."

Long term, however, it is in the industrial arena that the

showdown will come. The Hancock Report — to which the BCA did not make a submission ("we didn't have time") — was the watershed.

Wage centralisation was a major plank in the CAI's submission — a point which reflected the view of the industrial relations practitioners in the very companies of which the BCA members are chief executives, but not necessarily reflecting the chief executives' own preferences.

Although the CAI has traditionally opposed and still opposes wage indexation, centralisation is something it has accepted as central to the practice of industrial relations in this country.

"To change that would be to change the hearts and minds of the people," Mr Smith said.

In fact, this is just what the head of the BCA's industrial relations and wages committee, Mr Bill Dix, the managing director of Ford, has hinted is necessary. In a speech in May he referred to a centralised wage-fixing system as something which is "with us for the short-to-medium term" but said the BCA was seeking something different in the form of the restoration of the "relationship of manager and employee at the enterprise level".

Mr Allen admits that the BCA is beefing up its industrial relations research with the appointment of a specialist executive with a personal assistant and says that the addition of two more people to a staff of 12 is "not insignificant". But he is loath to spell out any detailed policies.

"We are looking for a re-orientation of the whole concept of industrial relations," Mr Allen says. "Our ambition is to try to develop some totally new and lateral thinking on the subject. It must be realistic, non-ideological and practical."

"It is a frontal attack on the underlying institutional conventional wisdom that there is inevitable conflict between employers and employees."

AUSTRALIA

STATE PREMIER, MINING MAGNATE PLAN ROMANIA DEAL

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 8 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Diana Plater]

[Text]

A VISIT by West Australian Premier Mr Burke and mining magnate Mr Lang Hancock to Romania this week may bring Mr Hancock's dream of another Pilbara iron ore mine a little closer to reality.

Mr Burke's delegation will be talking to Romanian officials about the proposed Marandoo project.

It is understood Mr Hancock will join the delegation in Bahrain and will fly in his executive jet to the Romanian capital, Bucharest.

What is the arch-conservative Mr Hancock, foe of even former Liberal premier Sir Charles Court, doing flying with a Labor Premier to a communist country?

Mr Hancock had said that although the project was still at a feasibility study stage, he had signed contracts with the Romanians for 53 million tonnes of ore.

As they had no money to buy the ore, they had agreed to a barter arrangement to send Hancock heavy mining and railroad equipment.

Earlier this year, Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Iulian Bitileanu visited Western Australia to discuss the project and invited Mr Burke and State Minerals and Energy Minister Mr Parker to his country.

It is understood Mr Hancock had been pressuring Mr Burke to go on the trip as the Romanian Government wanted to see some assurances that the project was a goer.

A spokesman for Mr Burke said the trip would enable the Premier to tell the Romanians that, despite the problems involved in the project, his Government was still behind it.

Romania, which normally gets its iron ore for its steel industry from the Soviet Union, has been looking further afield as Soviet exports gradually have been cut back.

Observers say high grade Soviet iron ore exports to its satellite countries have become more scarce as the country looks to its own long-term supplies. And existing mines are either too deep or too far away in Siberia.

This has led Mr Hancock to believe there is a real market for West Australian iron ore in Romania.

Mr Burke's spokesman said it would be a low-key trip.

"Mr Burke's prestige is needed at this stage for the project to go ahead," the spokesman said.

But it is not quite as simple as that, it seems.

Not only is there the question of compatibility of the Romanian equipment to Australian needs, but metal trade unions are worried about the potential lack of Australian participation in the project.

This has led to the secretary of the West Australian Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union, Mr Jack Marks, to be included in the delegation.

Mr Marks said that Mr Parker — who like himself was going to Brazil for a tripartite mission to inspect iron ore mines — had invited him to stop over in Romania.

## Concern

"I agreed as I thought it would be useful for us to go to explain to the Romanian unions about maximum Australian work and to invite them to send a delegation to meet the WA unions and the Trades and Labour Council and to have a look at the Pilbara," Mr Marks said.

He said the policy of the metal trade unions was to maximise the amount of manufacturing of capital equipment in Australia.

"When we hear there's a suggested mine relying for equipment on a barter deal, naturally this raises concern for the unions," he said.

"I'm not going to knock a new mine but I hope we can resolve something that will safeguard manufacturing in Australia."

Asked if he would be looking forward to the West Australian Iron Ore Industry Consultative Council trip to Brazil after a few days in Romania, Mr Marks said he would prefer dealing with the communists than the "fascists" of Rio de Janeiro.

The Marandoo project is owned 25 per cent by Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd, 25 per cent by his partner Peter

Wright's company, Wright Prospecting Pty Ltd, and 50 per cent by CRA.

CRA feels it is still "early days" for the mine and feasibility studies had still to be carried out.

But the barter position was also problematic.

"We are not particularly interested in going into a barter business," he said.

"We prefer receiving cash. Both sides have got to be fully satisfied they can sell the iron ore."

However, he believed Marandoo would be developed.

"It is not something you can switch on overnight though," he said.

"We have to go a long way down the track. But the situation as far as CRA's concerned is unchanged."

CRA iron ore manager Mr Ron Hubery, speaking for the joint venture management, said there had been continual negotiations between the participants in the venture and the agreements were still under discussion.

"The two sides of the present proposal are very clear," he said.

"CRA is saying it is prepared to speak to Hancock about the proposals provided he can put his side of the story clearly and make it stand up in legal and financial terms."

CSO: 4200/1417

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

AID TO SOUTH PACIFIC--Sydney, 23 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and Australia Friday reconfirmed their intention to strengthen aid to South Pacific island nations at a subcabinet-level meeting in Canberra, Japanese officials said. During the two-day meeting that ended Thursday, Australia also said it will gradually switch the emphasis of aid from cash grants to project assistance. The meeting was convened upon a proposal made in January by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who was accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on a visit to Australia at the time. South Pacific island countries called on Japan to give further assistance to them at a meeting held on Rarotonga in the Cook Islands early this year. Japan has hitherto provided the islands with economic assistance mainly in the form of loans. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 24 Aug 85 OW]

EXTRADITION PACTS--Australia will sign extradition treaties with eight countries in the next 3 weeks. The attorney general, Mr Bowen, will sign treaties with Italy, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway and update existing treaties with Australia, Sweden, and Finland. The treaty with Ireland will replace temporary extradition arrangements made after the arrest late last year of Robert Trimbole, who is wanted in Australia to face charges involving murder and drug trafficking. All the treaties resulted from a 5-week negotiating trip to Europe in the past 2 months by members of the government's extradition task force. The treaties with Italy and the Netherlands will include mutual assistance clauses which oblige signatories to help each other with procedures such as searching for wanted people and documents. A spokeswoman for the attorney general said the task force is now formulating mutual assistance arrangements with other countries. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 Aug 85 BK]

SATELLITE LINK WITH ANTARCTICA--Scientists working at Australian bases in the Antarctic are to get an improved communications system with home. The updated system will provide direct satellite contact between Australia and the Casey, Davis and Mawson Bases on the Antarctic mainland and the base on Macquarie Island. The federal budget introduced in Parliament earlier this week provides an initial \$1 million [Australian dollars] for the new system which is expected to be in place in 2 to 3 years. The present system is expensive and inefficient and the radio links are often blacked out for weeks at a time by electrical interference caused by solar activity. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Aug 85 BK]

RELIEF AID TO PHILIPPINES--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mayden, has announced grants totalling \$50,000 or about U.S. \$35,000 for relief assistance to the Philippines. Forty thousand dollars will be provided to the Philippines' Business for Social Progress and \$10,000 for the Catholic church for their emergency relief programs. The funds will be used in Negros Occidental Province to help provide food for some 400,000 starving people. Mr Hayden said the grants were being provided from aid funds administered by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Aug 85 BK]

TIES TO UK PRIVY COUNCIL CUT--Canberra, 16 Aug (AFP)--Australia has reached agreement with the United Kingdom for the removal of the remaining constitutional ties between the two countries, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said today. His announcement came after years of consultations involving Britain's Queen Elizabeth, the Australian and British Governments and the governments of all Australian states. Mr Hawke described the agreement as Australia's "coming of age," but said the Queen's position as head of Australia would remain unchanged. The agreement, which will require acts of parliament here and in London, will put an end to appeals from Australian courts of law to Britain's Privy Council, end the powers of the British Parliament over Australia's states and also British Legislation restricting the legislative powers of the Australian states. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 16 Aug 85]

NATIONAL ANTI-NUCLEAR MEETING--The future directions of the Australian anti-nuclear movement will be studied at a national conference announced for the end of this month in Melbourne. Hundreds of members of political groups, unions, and peace movements are expected to attend the 4-day conference called the Australian Nuclear Disarmament Conference which will conclude with a national public meeting at Melbourne Town Hall. A spokesman for the People for Nuclear Disarmament Group, Dr (Joe Kammerlerry), said the conference would decide a stand on the future of the American military installations at Pine Gap and Nurrungar. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Aug 85]

HAWKE ON VICTORIA ELECTION LOSS--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said that the Labor Party's defeat in a by-election in Victoria did not reflect fully on the party. He said the swing of just over 4 percent against Labor was to be expected in a by-election, and that despite the swing, the party would comfortably win a state election in Victoria or a federal election. The win by the Liberal Party candidate, Mrs Rosemary Varty, in the Nunawading province by-election means that the party controls the state's upper house of parliament--the Legislative Council. At close of counting Mrs Varty had polled 48 percent of the vote against the Labor candidate, Mr Bob Ives, with about 39 percent. The Labor state premier, Mr Cain, said the Liberal victory reflected the traditional swing against government in mid-term elections. The state Liberal Party leader, Mr Jeff Kennett, said the result showed the people did not trust the Cain Government with control of both houses of state parliament. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Aug 85]

CSO: 4200/1406

BRUNEI

NEW 5-YEAR PLAN READIED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Jul 85 p 9

[Text] Employment prospects for Filipino overseas contract workers will be brighter in Brunei when it implements its five-year (1985-1989) national development plan, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) said yesterday.

To be formally announced in July, the plan indicates possible employment opportunities for expatriate workers in areas of finance, telecommunications, aircraft maintenance, computer technology, and offshore technology, the POEA said.

Crescencio M. Siddayao, POEA deputy administrator and officer-in-charge, said that until Brunei launches its development plans for the next five years, its immediate demand for foreign manpower is limited to construction workers and domestic helpers.

Sidayao said that aside from these two occupations, Brunei has a limited demand for other skills. He said the demand for teachers in Brunei is minimal since the state has no university and its primary and secondary schools can only accommodate a teaching force of 4,000.

"Teachers should be more cautious of recruiters who claim through their job advertisements numerous teaching vacancies in Brunei," Siddayao said.

He pointed out that the demand for teachers in that state depends mainly on teaching posts left vacant by regular teacher on leave or on overseas training.

CSO: 4200/1401

FRENCH POLYNESIA

WALLIS-AND-FUTUNA LEADER VISITS FRANCE

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by C.B.: "The Difficulties of a Poorly-Known Overseas Territory: the Interest of Wallis-and-Futuna Is to Support the Government, Whichever It May Be"]

[Text] The president of the Territorial Assembly of Wallis-and-Futuna, Mr Falakiko Gata, was received this Thursday, 27 June, by the prime minister, to whom he presented the economic and social difficulties of this overseas archipelago, composed of the two islands which give it its name and with a total population of nearly 12,000 inhabitants. Last week, Gata met with the president of the republic.

The president of the territorial assembly explained to us: "For the people of Wallis-and-Futuna, three things have priority: development, better connections to the outside world and education." "I have explained to everyone with whom I have talked that since 1961, the date when our islands became an overseas territory, the policy followed to insure the development of our agriculture, and especially fishing, has had no results. Zero results. It is a total failure because the credits are badly used. I have proposed to the head of state, as I have done to the territorial assembly which is going to deliberate the matter upon my return, that credit be handled through the usual channels."

Better connections with the outside world are also necessary. Currently there is only one flight per week between Noumea and Wallis, and only three flights per week between Wallis and Futuna. Furthermore, since the air route between Noumea and Wallis is no longer served by UTA but rather by Air Caledonia International, service is no longer satisfactory at all."

"Finally, education is a fundamental question for us. Up until now in our schools, children have taken courses locally up to the tenth grade but after that they have to go to Noumea. And it is necessary not only to create more classes at the primary and secondary levels, but also to provide more scholarships for the best students. Last year we had five upper-level scholarships. I have asked Mr Mitterrand to see that we are given ten for the 1985-1986 school year."

Gata is equally worried about the fate of Wallisians and Futunians living in New Caledonia: "I have explained here that in the short term in case New Caledonia becomes independent, our territory, which currently has only 700 salaried employees, would be unable to support a mass return of our nationals. When I said: we need the means to prepare ourselves to assume our responsibilities when our nationals come home, the head of state reacted by saying: they do not have to leave New Caledonia, they are fine where they are. I think that this represents a commitment on his part."

Gata regrets in passing that many Wallisians and Futunians in New Caledonia are used by the Union for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR) for political ends: "It's as obvious as it can be, our nationals are being manipulated. When they do not work, they accept whatever is proposed to them because they need to eat, but I have already told Mr Dick Ukeiwe that this exploitation is not normal and that their dignity must be respected."

As for the political future of Wallis-and-Futuna, for Mr Gata, it centers on the preservation of its ties with the mother country: "Our interest is to remain French and to support the government, whichever it may be."

Boxed Section: "A Lazy thinking Man..."

With calm gestures and slow words, Falakiko Gata carefully weights each of his words. President of the Territorial Assembly of Wallis-and-Futuna since November 1983, this 39-year-old former interpreter, a native of Futuna, states that he was "dragged" into politics. He grew up on his native island before he went to secondary school at the Laperouse High School in Noumea, up to the tenth grade, before quitting: "I was lazy," he says, "and among the lazy ones, I was the king! You have before you a politician who does not even have his high school diploma."

He did his military service, then, after a brief stint with a building contractor, he joined the police in Noumea. "I only stayed there 8 months, the racial problems were so obvious and overwhelming." Back in Wallis-and-Futuna, he became, in 1973, an interpreter within the government delegation and joined the RPR. He campaigned for Jacques Chirac in the 1981 presidential election, but in the second round he voted for Mitterrand: "I also understood at that time that a change was necessary, which was not perceived by the local administration representatives."

He left the RPR Rally for the Republic after his election to the territorial assembly, which was controlled, however, by elected officials favorable to Chirac's movement and to the UDF French Democratic Union: "My functions were no longer compatible with the militant commitment. Above all, I hope to take care of local problems."

But last April, Gata created his own party, the People's Local Union, around which he hopes, with other advisers who have moved back toward the MRG Left Radicals, to



form a new majority soon. "Our only wealth," he insists, "is our human potential." That is what I have told the young people: our only resource is gray matter!" That is why he insists on the development of education.

But please do not tell Gata that in his youth he may have set a bad example! "I am a lazy man," he answers, smiling, "but I am a thinking lazy man who is convinced of what he thinks."

9895

CSO: 4219/63

INDONESIA

PAPER SEES RENEWED U.S. INTEREST IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK240856 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 20 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States and the Indochinese Problem"]

[Text] After more than a decade of ignoring events in the Southeast Asian region, the United States has recently shown signs that it is changing its policy toward the area. However, the problem is whom the United States will approach first--Cambodia or Vietnam.... Or even perhaps both. As is known, the U.S. Congress recently discussed a resolution to provide aid to the Cambodian people, namely nonmilitary aid to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF]. The issue of nonmilitary aid apparently still managed to create some disagreements in Congress because the trauma of the Vietnam war is still fresh in people's memories.

At the same time, the United States does not want to see Cambodia occupied by a foreign occupation force, such as that of Vietnam. Nor does it want to see the return of the Pol Pot communist regime, responsible for the deaths of the 3 million Cambodian civilians.

The \$5-million aid is obviously not much, but in reality it is intended as a gesture to boost the morale of the KPNLF under the leadership of Sihanouk [as published]. The U.S. aid can be classified as economic--to buy medicine for the Cambodian refugees. As is known, hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees are now living in numerous refugee holding centers along the Thai-Cambodian border, causing problems to the Thai economy despite massive UN financial aid.

Vietnam has recently provided information to the United States on the fate of U.S. servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam War and this can be interpreted as an effort to approach the United States. The U.S. Congress obviously has different ideas on how to approach Vietnam politically, because of its strategic and military role in serving Soviet interests in Southeast Asia. Should one let sleeping dogs lie? Nobody knows.

CSO: 4213/314

INDONESIA

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS ATTORNEY GENERAL ON DHARSONO

BK281034 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 24 Aug 85 p 15

["Excerpts" of 17 August interview granted by Attorney General Hari Suharto to TEMPO correspondent A. Luqman in Jakarta]

[Text] [Luqman] Will members of the so-called Group of 50 also stand trial after Mr Dharsono?

[Hari Suharto] Do not mention the Group of 50! I am now paying attention to those involved in the bombing incident of October 1984 only. The Group of 50 will be a later issue.

[Luqman] It has been reported that many members of the Group of 50 will also be indicted after Pak Ton [Dharsono].

[Hari Suharto] At the moment, I have not yet looked into that matter. So far I am interested only in those directly involved with the 12 September 1984 incident [Tanjung Priok riots] and the October bombing incident. I mean it does not matter much to me if the perpetrators of the two incidents belong to the Group of 50 or any other group. All I want now is to take legal action against those who are directly related to the incidents. It is true that, as the media said, there must be some organized activities behind these groups, but this can be dealt with later. We will see whether we can prove these groups' involvement with the incidents. For this reason, right now I am looking at the individual cases only--the organization aspect later.

[Luqman] Do you think that people like Ali Sadikin [former Jakarta governor] and Hugeng [former national police chief] are involved in those incidents, which produced considerable social impact?

[Hari Suharto] We have to further investigate this matter. The case being tried in court now is the one with concrete evidence and witnesses.

[Luqman] Therefore, it is not true that Ali Sadikin will be put on trial?

[Hari Suharto] I do not want to bypass court procedures because you know that trial by the press [preceding four words in English] is not allowed. I still want to look into this matter more thoroughly. Therefore, it is better for us to keep quiet and do nothing if concrete evidence has not been gathered. Ali

Sadikin and his friends were once interrogated, but they have never been formally charged in court.

[Luqman] Therefore, once again, is it true that Ali Sadikin and his friends will be tried?

[Hari Suharto] I do not know who disseminated this news, which is pure assumptions. I do not know the source of these assumptions, either. Really, I am surprised to hear it. Things are different with Mr Dharsono and Mr Sanusi, because their cases are already obvious. For cases that are still unclear, I call on you not to mention them yet. If things are not clear yet, I always restrain myself from commenting.

[Luqman] So, you feel convinced with Mr Dharsono's case?

[Hari Suharto] Let me put it this way. The investigators have their own conviction. So do the judges. The witnesses have also given their testimony so that we feel confident that the defendant can be convicted. Anyway, it all depends on the court's decision.

[Luqman] You know Pak Ton personally. Do you think people like him want to create troubles or mastermind riots?

[Hari Suharto] My opinion is that people can change and there are many factors that can change a person's character--maybe his course of life or environment. For example, a person used to be a nationalist fighter, but later in his life he is somebody else. Another person is a fierce fighter, but later on he becomes indolent. On the other hand, a person is considered unworthy by the society, but later on he becomes a good and responsible person.

[Luqman] Then, which category Pak Ton does belong to?

[Hari Suharto] I think this is a matter of personal conviction--a conviction on how to run the country. Individual convictions are of course different, but I do hope that members of the Indonesian Armed Forces or even former members have one single doctrine. As for my opinion on Pak Ton, he was a good fighter. Then, as I said earlier, people can change. Has he been misled? I do not know whether he has been misled or led himself into doing what he has done.

CSO: 4213/314

INDONESIA

3 FORMER COMMUNIST LEADERS EXECUTED IN EAST JAVA IN JULY

HK280222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0142 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, 28 Aug (AFP)--Three former communist leaders in East Java were executed recently, diplomats have learned here from official sources.

The three, who had been in prison since 1968, were Rustomo [single name is as received], 60, Joko Untung, 64, and Gatot Lestario, alias Gatot Sutarjo, 60. They were shot by a firing squad on Madura Island, east of the city of Surabaya in East Java.

Another source said the three were allowed visits by their families the night of 30 June, then shot at dawn on 2 July and buried without religious ceremonies. (Two were Catholics.)

On 20 August, Amnesty International announced their execution, but it had not been confirmed by reliable sources in Indonesia.

The three were captured at Blitar while leading the last pocket of communist resistance against the Government of General Suharto, who became Indonesia's head of state in 1967.

The Communist Party was accused of trying to overthrow the government on 30 September, 1965, by assassinating five generals and one colonel. In the ensuing repression, from 500,000 to one million people were killed, according to diplomatic sources.

Fewer than 15 top Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) leaders are now left in prisons. The government apparently has decided to put the 1965 bloodshed behind it by executing or liberating the leaders of what was one of the world's biggest communist parties, diplomats say.

Last 15 May, the former head of the pro-communist trade union Sobsi, Mohamad Munir, was shot by a firing squad near here.

On 17 August, two other PKI leaders sentenced to life in prison, Marto Suwandi and Rewang [single name is as received], were released under a presidential amnesty marking independence day.

Ruslan Widjaya Sastra, the supreme PKI chief captured in 1968 after his five predecessors were captured or killed, is still detained here and has not been executed, a reliable source disclosed.

The three just executed were not only PKI leaders in East Java, but members of the "Khusus" (special) bureau to infiltrate the army.

Rustomo was sentenced to death in January 1975 by the Surabaya Court. The sentence was confirmed by the appeals court on 30 October, 1982, and his request for a pardon was rejected last 31 December.

Joko Untung, who was in charge of propaganda, was condemned on 2 January, 1976, by the Blitar Court. That was confirmed by the Supreme Court on 18 September, 1981. President Suharto rejected a pardon on 31 October, 1983.

Gatot Lestario was condemned in January 1976 in Blitar, and the verdict was upheld by the Supreme Court on 14 August 1982. His mercy request was rejected on 14 October, 1984.

CSO: 4200/1458

INDONESIA

CHARGES READ AT DHARSONO SUBVERSION TRIAL

BK240918 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 19 Aug--Hartono Rekso Dharsono, former Siliwangi region military commander and former ASEAN secretary general, went on trial in Jakarta today on charges of subversive activities in carrying out a series of actions undermining the authority of a legal government.

Appearing in a Jakarta district court in a blue shirt and cream-colored pants, H. R. Dharsono smiled and greeted everybody he knew in the courtroom. The retired lieutenant general also fluently answered Chief Judge Sudiyono, who asked his full name, place and date of birth, as well as his government service career. He also said he was in good health.

Reading the indictment, Bob R. E. Nasution, chief of the Jakarta Public Prosecutor's Office, said that the defendant, along with Azis Saleh, Ali Sadikin, Suyitno Sukirman, Hugeng Iman Santoso, Syafruddin Prawiranegara, Burhanuddin Harahap, Slamet Bratanata, Anwar Haryono, and H. M. Sanusi, attended a meeting at No 2 Borobudur Street in Jakarta on 15 September 15 to discuss the 12 September Tanjung Priok incident.

Continuing, the public prosecutor said that together with A. M. Fatwa, Hamzah Harianja, N. P. Siregar, Sofwan, Slamet Ka'ban, Sugianto, Herwanto, Rachmat Basuki, and Erlangga, the defendant attended another meeting at A. M. Fatwa's house on 18 September 1984. During the meeting, the defendant stated that there should be a follow up to the Tanjung Priok incident.

Acting as moderator during the said meeting, Erlangga discussed ways to wage a struggle against the New Order, or the current government, by launching mass demonstrations in front of the parliament building and bombing the Glodok parking lot. Meanwhile, Hamzah Harianja was quoted as saying: "Give me bombs and I will blow up the Lubang Buaya [place where annual ceremony is held on 1 October to mark assassination of army generals by communists in 1965] to prove that Pancasila is indeed sacred and invulnerable." Rakhmat Basuki proposed at the meeting that a terror campaign be carried out by making telephone threats to military and government leaders as well as bombing selected targets.

The prosecutor also charged that the defendant had persuaded Rakhmat Basuki to carry out bombings against the Central Asia Bank at Pecenongan and Gajah Mada streets as well as the Metro shopping complex at Glodok in Jakarta.

INDONESIA

MUSLIM CLERGYMAN INDICTED ON SUBVERSION CHARGES

BK190535 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP): A noted Moslem clergyman was Monday [12 August] indicted on subversion charges, which carry a maximum penalty of death, and the prosecutor announced a number of prominent former government officials who are members of the so-called "Group of 50" will also face charges at a later date.

Andi Mappetahang, 46, was charged in the Central Jakarta district court with participating in clandestine meetings and conspiring to overthrow the government with H.R. Dharsono, former secretary-general of ASEAN; Suyitno Sukirno, a former ambassador to Australia; Ali Sadikin, former Jakarta governor; Hugeng Santoso, former national police chief; Indonesia's first prime minister Syafrudin Prawiranegara; former Mines and Energy Minister Slamet Bratanata; former Small-Scale Industries Minister H.M. Sanusi; Anwar Haryono, former parliamentarian; and Erlangga, a student.

Prosecutor Susilo Uripto said that all of these men would appear as witnesses in Fatwa's trial and then face charges themselves in separate trials.

Sanusi has already been convicted of financing the bomb attacks on two downtown banks and a grocery store, which killed two people and injured 16 others last October. He was sentenced to 19 years in prison.

H.R. Dharsono is in detention but no date has been fixed for his trial. None of the other men cited in the indictment have been detained.

The prosecutor said that the 46-year-old Fatwa attended a meeting with the others at Ali Sadikin's house on September 15 to discuss the government's handling of the Tanjung Priok riots six days earlier, in which at least 30 people were killed and scores others injured. The result of the meeting, the prosecutor added, was a document called THE WHITE PAPER on the September 1984 Tanjung Priok Incident which the defendant and the others signed at a subsequent meeting at the same house on September 18.

The defendant and the others distributed copies of THE WHITE PAPER in mosques all around the city, the prosecutor charged.



On September 18, Fatwa hosted a meeting in which ways were discussed of using the Tanjung Priok riots as a springboard for a campaign of violence aimed at overthrowing the government, the prosecution charged. The prosecutor said they decided to conduct a campaign of "mental terror" against government and military officials by a series of threatening phone calls; to conduct a campaign of physical terror by starting fires and setting off bombs at strategic areas, including Pasar Senen and the Glodok parking garage; and to organize street demonstrations and marches to Parliament to submit petitions.

Defendant Fatwa was also accused of making a series of inflammatory public lectures in which he accused the New Order government of being anti-Islam because of its campaign to get all organizations in the country to adopt Pancasila as its sole ideology.

In a lecture delivered on June 30 in a mosque in the Kemayoran area, Fatwa said that the political bills being discussed by Parliament at the time, was dangerous for the future of the country because it indicated movement toward three forms of government--totalitarianism, fascism or communism. He added that this use of Pancasila contradicted the Koran, the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila itself, the prosecutor charged.

He continued that Fatwa said the New Order government was based "on a feudal Javanese system of power which endangered the existence of Islam in Indonesia." The prosecutor added that Fatwa had concluded his lecture by saying that if this situation were allowed to continue the "Islamic community would become a time bomb, an uncontrollable social explosion that would destroy the nation."

After the prosecutor presented his indictment, defense lawyers requested two weeks to study it and asked for permission to meet with their client anytime. The judges agreed with their request and asked the prosecutor to arrange the times. But they gave the defense team nine days to study the indictment.

Meanwhile, a source at the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) told THE JAKARTA POST that the institute was ready to defend the men cited in the indictment if they are charged.

CSO: 4200/1402

INDONESIA

FINANCE MINISTER ON INTRA-ASEAN TRADE

BK190645 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 15 Aug 85 p 1

[Article "By Our Reporter"]

[Excerpt] The Indonesian Finance Minister, Radius Prawiro, claimed before participants of the Young ASEAN Businessmens Meeting Wednesday, that trade between the ASEAN nations has grown rapidly.

He said that it has been clearly stimulated by Preferential Tariff Arrangements (PTA) which provide across-the-board tariff cuts of between twenty-five percent or many thousands of items traded within the ASEAN region. He said that the increased economic inter-dependence has allowed those member countries to develop those sectors in which each nation has particular strengths.

However, the minister said, the cooperation between ASEAN member countries is still in formative stages and the vast potential for development still lies ahead. He said that while many of the ASEAN governments have played a very active role in the planning and implementation of comprehensive economic programs, there is considerable consensus of opinion now, that for efficiency's sake, the private sector would gradually take a greater part in the over-all development of domestic economies. "That is one reason why this meeting is so important," he said.

He said that the need for increased ASEAN cooperation among private sector businesses is not based on ideology but economic realism. He said that up till now, much of South-East Asia has served primarily as a source of natural resources and inexpensive labor for the industrial giants of Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Prawiro said that ASEAN countries have not become competitors in their own right with the multinational firms from these areas. "We must develop the economic infrastructure to compete head-on with corporations from every part of the globe and that will be no easy task.

He said that the best means of creating this spirit is to work deliberately and methodically at developing the ASEAN business community. He said that

this cooperation should not run counter to a growing free market which is essential, if those ASEAN member countries are to strengthen their international competitiveness.

"Cooperation is needed to spread development so that international competitiveness is not limited to a few already strong firms, while the others are unstable or limited to small domestic markets," he said.

CSO: 4200/1402

INDONESIA

DISSIDENTS' LETTER TO PARLIAMENT

HK190820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 19 (AFP)--Eight prominent Indonesian dissidents, some of whom expect to stand trial soon, have written to parliament expressing doubts about the extent of democracy in Indonesia.

The signatories of the paper, a copy of which was obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS this weekend, include two retired cabinet ministers, former Jakarta governor retired General Ali Sadikin, a Catholic university lecturer, two former parliamentarians, a retired air marshal and a former political party official.

Four of them, including Mr Sadikin, were listed as "to be brought to trial" in prosecution documents relating to the case of former Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretary General H.R. Dharsono, whose trial on subversion charges opened here today.

The three-page letter to parliament, dated August 17 and entitled "Reflections After 40 Years of Independence," questioned whether recently passed laws on the composition of parliament and on political parties were really aimed at freedom and democracy.

It also queried whether there was real economic democracy in Indonesia.

Observers who have read the letter noted it was phrased in careful language, but saw it as significant that the eight signatories, all of whom belong to the dissident "Group of 50," were speaking out at a time when the government appears to be cracking down hard on outspoken critics.

One Group of 50 member, Mohamad Sanusi, a former light industries minister, has been sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment in connection with bombings in Jakarta last year.

A second, A.M. Fatwa, is currently on trial and the trial of Mr Dharsono, who was close to the group, started today.

Prosecution documents obtained by AFP list six charges against Dharsono including attending clandestine meetings at which nine other prominent

dissidents were present. The document says all nine will be brought to trial on similar charges.

As of today, the remaining eight had not been notified that they were to stand trial, though they have been called as witnesses. Defence lawyers this weekend stressed that they thought the legal rights of the eight had been violated because they had previously been interrogated as possible witnesses but not as possible co-defendants.

The Group of 50 began sending critical letters to parliament five years ago, and have steadfastly maintained that they are not subversives, but exercising their rights through constitutional means.

Group members said today several of their number had been visited by diplomats from Western embassies in the past few days. Some were old friends, they said, and others simply wanting to know what was going on.

The eight signatories to the latest letter to parliament were: former governor of Jakarta Ali Sadikin, former parliamentarian and lawyer Anwar Harjono; former health minister Azis Saleh, former mining minister Slamet Bratanata, former ambassador to Australia Suyitno Sukirno, Catholic lecturer Chris Siner Key Timu, retired parliamentarian Rajab Ranggasoli and former Indonesian Democratic Party official Wachdiat Sukardi [names as received].

CSO: 4200/1402

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

BOMBING SUSPECT RECEIVES SENTENCE--Jakarta, Wednesday [21 August], MERDEKA--  
A team of judges of the West Jakarta District Court on Wednesday sentenced  
Amir Wijaya, 31, one of the masterminds of blasts at Bank Central Asia build-  
ings and the Metro Glodok Bridge Shopping Center in Jakarta last October,  
to 14 years' imprisonment less the time he has already spent in police cus-  
tody. He was found guilty of committing subversive criminal offenses.  
[Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 11 BK]

CSO: 4213/314

LAOS

# 'TALK' ASSAILS U.S. FOR JAMAICA YOUTH FESTIVAL

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Jul 85 p 3

["Talking Together" Column by Khampin Sisophavong: "Who Will Go to the Meeting in Jamaica?"]

[Text] The American imperialists have decided to organize an International Youth Festival of "free world" nations in Jamaica in the Caribbean Sea. Its purpose is to create divisions among international youth organizations and to damage the great 12th youth festival in Moscow.

The U.S. acted like a dictator in inviting representatives of the Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bandits along with other counterrevolutionary and antisocialist puppets, and Polish, Czech exiles etc., calling them "representatives of those who fight for democracy." And in order to create what they called a "democratic atmosphere" in Jamaica the American imperialists also set up an "International Committee" whose members, however, did not represent any nation, e.g., the [CN expansion unknown] counterrevolutionaries who were driven away a long time ago by the youth groups of that country. However, at this meeting they declared themselves "representatives of African youth." An Israeli counterrevolutionary bandit named (Ougnlander) was "assigned" to be the representative for Middle East youths. He claimed that the meeting would become a sign of cooperation of the opposition forces. In fact, although (Ougnlander) is trying to bury the hatred against the Palestinian patriotic combatants, the Lebanese and Syrians are fighting against the Zionist invaders. (Steve Morrison), an Englishman who represented the [custom favored] group, the "European Democratic Students" opposition, spoke of the "Jamaica conference as a beacon shining its good intentions to youths who agree with anticommunist policies."

It was already clear that the American imperialists have schemes to take advantage of International Youth Year for their own aggression, particularly for missile deployment in Europe and the continuation of internal interference by the American imperialists in Central America. Thus, in order to stop these insane schemes many progressive international democratic youth organizations have actively assailed Reagan's dirty schemes. For example, the World Democratic Youth Association, the International Student Association, the [International Socialist Youth Association], youth organizations throughout Africa, the Latin American Student Organization, and many other youth and student organization in different countries assailed and revealed the aggressive face of the American imperialists, and various free organizations in the U.S. are

themselves protesting their actions. For example, the youth forces and students of the NATO countries refused to participate in the Jamaica conference. Even the principal representatives of the General Assembly of the United Nations did not pay any attention to the meeting organized by the American imperialists.

In no way does the Jamaica conference serve the rights and interests of world peace as approved by the UN for the great 12th Youth and Student Festival in Moscow. It is not involved in solving any of the problems of international youth and student organizations. On the contrary, it was the American imperialists who took advantage of the 1985 International Youth Year to damage the peace, friendship, and the rights of world youth organizations, and also the Jamaican Youth Organization itself.

9884

CSO: 4206/160



LAOS

# ATMOSPHERE OF TRUONG CHINH LUANG PRABANG VISIT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 May 85 pp 5, 6

[Article: "Flowers of Friendship Bloom in Luang Prabang, Twin Province of Ha Son Binh Province"]

[Excerpt] The plumeria bouquet, fine customs, and friendly smiles of the people in Luang Prabang Province toward their guests helped the SRV delegation to feel like they were members of the same family. As Chairman Truong Chinh said in his talk with Comrade Vongphet Saikeuyachongtua, LPRP party central committee member and secretary of the Luang Prabang Provincial Party Committee, and the masses who joined in welcoming the delegation, "Comrades, we are sorry to be late, but now we are here with you. Nothing will stand in the way of our solidarity. Thank you for the special joyous welcome extended to us by you and the people throughout Luang Prabang."

The Baci [Lao well-wishing] ceremony for Chairman Truong Chinh and his team was jubilantly held on the evening of the first day of their arrival in Luang Prabang. All the participants were glad to see Mr Truong Chinh smile happily and with appreciation for our fine welcoming custom of the Baci ceremony in which beautiful white thread was tied around his wrist in an atmosphere of traditional Lao music along with the well-wishing of the Baci prayer reciter who said, "The Khan River may stop flowing and fire may stop burning, but Lao-Vietnamese solidarity will last forever. May the strong solidarity between Laos and Vietnam be as brilliant as the sun." The Baci ceremony was joyous and meaningful. All the participants stood in rows with thread in their hands and they tied their threads around Chairman Truong Chinh's and the delegation's wrists, wishing them good health in the promoting of more extensive and deep relations between Laos and Vietnam. The men, women, and youth tied the [guests'] wrists with the Baci thread and held up their arms according to the Lao custom. The high-level SRV delegation was most happy and impressed with the welcome and the Baci ceremony of the people in Luang Prabang. Comrade Chu Huy Man, Comrade Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, and other guests tied Baci threads in a friendly and loving manner to the leaders of the Lao party and government, the party committee, the provincial administrative committee, and the people in Luang Prabang Province who attended the Baci ceremony. Chairman Truong Chinh was still healthy despite his advanced age and having had little chance

to rest, and during his visits to Vientiane and Luang Prabang he continued to appear cheerful and smiled all the time. The Lao solidarity dance was held after the Baci ceremony. Chairman Truong Chinh joined the dance cheerfully from the beginning to the end. Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung in particular received special compliments for his dancing, which was as graceful as that of a well-trained Lao dancer.

When Chairman Truong Chinh and his team visited Wat Siangthong which is a beautiful Buddhist temple in Luang Prabang District, he examined closely and carefully all the pictures and objects in the temple. He listened proudly to the explanations for the pictures and old objects in the temple by Comrade Khamsing who has studied ancient Lao culture. The chairman was particularly pleased with the explanation of the story pictures painted on one wall of Wat Siangthong. The picture was about three friends, a deer, a bird, and a turtle who helped each other whenever there was a problem, and none of them ever faced a problem alone. They were like the three nations of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam that always love each other, even to sharing a broken grain of rice and a piece of vegetable. They never let their enemies destroy their everlasting solidarity. From Wat Siangthong Temple Chairman Truong Chinh and his team went to visit the Luang Prabang Province museum, where they saw old Lao artifacts reflecting the cultural heritage of Laos since ancient times. Laos has its own art and its own special identity. Before leaving the museum Chairman Truong Chinh put down his feelings in the museum visitor book. He mentioned the privilege of having the opportunity to visit the museum which reflects Laos as a prosperous nation with a diligent, persistent, and brave people who struggle unyieldingly against their enemies.

The high-level SRV delegation of the party and government led by Chairman Truong Chinh came to visit Luang Prabang by special flight L24 of Lao Airlines on the afternoon of 24 May. Their official visit to the LPDR began on 22 May and was guided by Comrade Phoun Sipaseut of the Party Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of Foreign Affairs.

Before leaving Luang Prabang Province to return to Vientiane Capital on the afternoon of 25 May and also when the delegation had arrived in Luang Prabang District on the afternoon of 24 May, the masses in Luang Prabang welcomed and went to see Chairman Truong Chinh and his team off by standing in a crowd 2 km long from the airport to the Friendship Hotel. The wide road appeared to be narrow because everyone wanted to see the high-level SRV party and government delegation, the close friends of the Lao people. They wanted to see Chairman Truong Chinh, a brave Communist who did not yield in the fight against the French and the American imperialists who invaded [Vietnam]. Even though he had been captured and detained by the enemies and was sentenced to death by a military court martial of the French colonialists in 1943, his patriotic spirit was admirably high in his loyalty to the party, the revolution, and the people in Vietnam, as befits another outstanding student of Chairman Ho Chi Minh.

The masses throughout Luang Prabang Province were happy with the visit of Chairman Truong Chinh and his team. The flags of both Laos and Vietnam were waved when Chairman Truong Chinh arrived amid shouts of the slogan, "Compliments to the high-level delegation of the SRV party and government! Long live Chairman Truong Chinh!" and other slogans combining Laos and Vietnam by the masses who went to see Chairman Truong Chinh and his team off when they returned to Vientiane.

Chairman Truong Chinh waved his hands and smiled in response and to say goodbye to Luang Prabang Province, the twin province of Ha Son Binh of the Vietnamese people.

Though the visit of Chairman Truong Chinh and his team in Luang Prabang District was short, it was most significant and a great moral support for the masses throughout Luang Prabang Province who are emulating each other to promote the contents of the meeting of the provincial party committee to become reality, e.g., to succeed victoriously in the 5th year of the first 5 year plan.

This visit to Luang Prabang Province by the delegation was important encouragement for stronger cooperation with the twin province of Ha Son Binh, as Comrade Vongphet Saikeuyachongtua said in the reception for the high-level SRV party and government delegation given in Luang Prabang: "In the future our province will continue its extensive and close relations and cooperation with our Vietnamese comrades, especially with our twin province of Ha Son Binh, in order to help each other in every way by advancing firmly on the path of national defense and socialist construction." At the same time Chairman Chu Huy Man said, "We would like to express our admiration for the prosperous result of the solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries, and the primary duty in promoting our fine relations between Luang Prabang and Ha Son Binh provinces."

9884

CSO: 4206/161

LAOS

# IMPLEMENTATION OF 1985 PLAN DISCUSSED

BK160557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Editorial: "Strive to Successfully Fulfill Plan for 1985"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the LPRP, thanks to the perseverance and close unity of the entire party, army, and people of all tribes, we have achieved many successes and much progress in the cause of defending and building our socialist fatherland during the past several years. During these years, in addition to difficulties and complexities caused by our small and weak economic foundations and the serious consequences of the war, our country has encountered natural disasters and the sabotage activities of the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen.

Nevertheless, despite the difficult and complex situation, the Lao people of all tribes with their revolutionary perservance and under the party's leadership have firmly advanced along the path of socialist construction. On the national defense and public security front, we have smashed all dark designs and acts committed by the imperialists, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, and other reactionary forces. For example, we have gradually defeated the schemes of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles following their invasion and occupation of three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province. On the economic front, one outstanding point is that we have made efforts and recorded great successes in the agricultural production sphere. In 1984 alone, despite floods and destruction by crop insects in some areas, our rice production output was 1.3 million metric tons--the highest figure we have ever achieved. Animal husbandry has satisfactorily developed; animal diseases evidently have been checked; and the number of domestic animals has satisfactorily increased.

The movement of agricultural collectivization is developing. At present, there are more than 2,500 cooperative units with the participation of 41 percent of the peasant families covering 38 percent of the rice cultivation areas throughout the country. The industrial, communications, transportation, postal, trade, educational, and cultural branches are achieving new development.

Our achievements recorded in the past years have become a great revolutionary strength serving as a solid basis for our advancement. The successes and achievements we have won are of great significance. They were recorded at a

time when the fight between us and the enemy was developing in a fierce, uncompromising, and complex manner. This shows the great capability of the people of all tribes in implementing the party's resolutions and the state plans. The achievements also create a favorable condition for carrying out the plan for 1985--the final year of the first 5-year state plan--and drawing valuable lessons in implementing two strategic tasks. This also shows that our system is excellent and strong and will continue to exist. The successes affirm that our party line is correct and constructive and that our people of all tribes are imbued with the spirit of patriotism and solidarity and with the determination to safeguard the country and build the new system.

Generally speaking, we have both difficulties and favorable conditions. We have the ability to triumphantly fulfill the 1985 plan, but we cannot relax our attention because it is still necessary for us to make further efforts to meet our needs, particularly in the field of organizational procedures.

We have now entered the second half of 1985. This means that we have a few months to go. To successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks for this important year, we must review the tasks we have performed in the past and adopt procedures for organizing the appropriate and effective implementation of the tasks with the purpose of fulfilling the tasks for the latter part of the year--a part of the overall tasks for the whole country in 1985 contained in the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee. For example, we must pay attention to vigorously guiding and boosting production. In factories and plants we must launch emulation campaigns to score as many good achievements as possible and guide and organize effective production in order to fulfill their own targets as well as the targets assigned by the higher echelons or overfulfill them.

In the field of agricultural production, it is necessary to concentrate all capabilities on boosting the main rice production. The local administration and services concerned must promote the people's task of planting rice by giving them close guidance in each phase of the rice cultivation and by continuously following up their work so that prompt assistance can be given in case of drought, floods, destruction by crop insects, and so forth. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to introducing science and technology to the main rice production wherever favorable conditions prevail. For example, farmers should be mobilized and advised to apply fertilizer--chemical fertilizer and animal manure. All this is to fulfill the target for the production of food stuffs in 1985--1.6 million metric tons.

If all localities, basic establishments, and various production branches can organize the implementation of and translate into practice the spirit and content of the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee and can strictly and creatively fulfill the objectives adopted by the party Central Committee, it is certain that we will be able to score fine successes and gloriously fulfill the overall tasks for 1985.

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED BY AUSTRALIAN

BK200921 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Interview with Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, by Australian University History Professor (Martin Suapov) on 13 August--read by announcers]

[Text] [Question] Are members of the cabinet also members of the LPRP?

[Answer] Many cabinet members are not members of the LPRP.

[Question] Is the LPRP the only party represented in the SPC?

[Answer] A number of the SPC members are members of the LPRP. The rest are representatives of tribal groups, women's and youth unions, and intellectuals.

[Question] What do the members of the current government do, including all deputy ministers and vice chairmen of the state committees?

[Answer] The members of the Cabinet, chairmen of the ministerial-level state committees, deputy ministers, and vice chairmen of the state committees, whose lists of names have several times been made public, run the country as governments of other countries do.

[Question] What are the duties and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers?

[Answer] The Council of Ministers is responsible for national defense and public security maintenance and for promotion of economic, educational, cultural, and public health development with a view to ensuring national independence and improving the people's living conditions.

[Question] How do people become members of the SPC? How are they elected? Who are the vice chairmen of the SPC?

[Answer] Members of the SPC were elected at the National Congress of People's Representatives on 2 December 1975. SPC vice chairmen are Sisomphon Lovansai, Khamsouk Keo, Faidang Lobaliayao, and Sithon Kommodam, who has already passed away.

[Question] What are the duties of the SPC? What is the power of the SPC in the absence of a constitution?

[Answer] The SPC conducts duties as national assemblies of other countries do. In addition, it has the duty of studying and writing a draft constitution.

[Question] What is the structure of the administrative organization at the provincial level? What are its duties and responsibilities?

[Answer] The administration at the provincial level and all other lower levels is organized as a committee with one chairman, one or several vice chairmen, and a number of members to be in charge of executing all tasks entrusted by the government for maintaining public security and providing guidances for crop cultivation, livestock raising, handicrafts production, and industrial work so as to increase production and improve the people's living conditions.

[Question] What is the organization of the lowest level of local administration?

[Answer] The village level.

[Question] What is the relationship between the LPRP and the administration--be it between the party and the government at the central, provincial, or other local level?

[Answer] The LPRP has outlined the direction for and guided the administrative organizations at all levels with a view to ensuring that they correctly comply with the rights and interests of the people of all tribes so that the entire Lao people are always united closely and cooperate with one another in building and making the country more prosperous.

[Question] What is the relationship between the local administration at the provincial level and the executive committees of agricultural cooperatives and state-run agricultural settlements?

[Answer] The provincial Administrative Committee provides guidance to the local administrations and the district and canton levels and manages and assists the executive committees of agricultural cooperatives and settlements so as to enable them to have conveniences in increasing production to serve the people's living conditions.

[Question] What is the People's Administration? What is its duty?

[Answer] The People's Administration belongs to the people, is elected by the people, and has the duty of serving the people's interests.

[Question] How has the objective of the First 5-Year State Plan in the education field been fulfilled, especially dealing with the enrollment of students and pupils?

[Answer] The objective in the education field is to stamp out illiteracy among the people of all tribes and to build child care centers, kindergartens, and formal schools at the elementary, secondary, and senior high school levels. At the same time, it is also aimed at building and developing primary, intermediate, and advanced vocational training schools; elementary and secondary school teacher training schools, teacher training colleges; and primary and intermediate medical training schools and a medical school. At present, we have managed to completely wipe out illiteracy among the people of all tribes throughout the country and are energetically giving supplementary education at the primary, secondary, and senior high school levels to those who have just become literate. There were 355,456 students at the formal education, vocational, and cultural supplementary training levels in 1975. However, the number rose to 829,280 in 1985. Compared to 1975, the number of elementary school teachers has increased by 1.59 times, secondary school teachers by 4.74 times, and senior high school teachers by 14.53 times. In addition, we have also sent several thousand graduates of the secondary and senior high school education here to receive further training to become skilled workers and advanced engineers at the university or post university levels [in foreign countries]. Hundreds of them have already completed their education and have come back to serve our country.

[Question] Has the system of teacher training been improved in the First 5-Year State Plan?

[Answer] The training of teachers has been much better conducted than before, especially by training them to use the Lao language as the teaching mode in schools of all disciplines and at all levels. These teachers are capable of teaching their students to have the same level of knowledge as students in other countries. This can be verified by Lao students who have been sent abroad to attend classes because they are able to study well with local students of the countries concerned.

[Question] What languages are being taught at the Dongdok Teacher Training Institute?

[Answer] At present, the Dongdok Teacher Training Institute teaches the Lao language to foreign students and the Russian, English, French, German, and Spanish languages to Lao students who are interested in studying foreign languages. Other foreign languages will be added later depending on the requirements of work.

[Question] What is the curriculum being offered at the Polytechnic College at present? Will there be a new curriculum in the future?

[Answer] At present, the Polytechnic College is beginning to offer training courses in electricity and construction. In the future, after the college has been expanded, all subjects required by our country will be offered.

[Question] Are there any training courses which are being offered to train repairmen, plumbers, painters, welders, and electricians?



[Answer] We are now writing textbooks on history, geography, literature, and natural science of all branches in order to raise the level of knowledge of students and pupils. As for the vocational training courses you have just mentioned, we have already had a number of intermediate-level skilled workers and advanced engineers serving in all provinces. Nevertheless, the number of these people is not yet adequate. This is because the time spent training such personnel is still very short. We must continue training more of them.

[Question] Is there any exceptional system of education that is suitable to ethnic tribes?

[Answer] We have set up schools for giving supplementary knowledge to tribal youths and have tried to designate tribal teachers to teach their own respective tribal groups. Our problem is that the numbers of Lao Song and Lao Theung ethnic tribal teachers are insufficient. Therefore, it is necessary to use Lao Loum teachers to teach these tribal groups so as to train tribal teachers right in their localities. To date, we have managed to set up elementary schools in almost every village, secondary schools in almost canton, senior high schools in all districts, and senior high school and primary and intermediate level vocational training schools in almost all provincial capitals.

[Question] What are the favorable conditions for boarding and lodging ethnic tribal students at the senior high schools and institutions.

[Answer] The favorable conditions are that we have enough teachers and textbooks for the schools of all levels. However, we still do not have adequate lodging facilities for students everywhere.

[Question] Are the teaching materials written in the tribal language or entirely in the Lao language?

[Answer] All textbooks used in schools are all written in Lao. However, the Lu, Thai Dam, and Laven tribal groups have their own alphabets which have been taught to younger generations by their ancestors. We do not print textbooks in those tribal languages because they themselves do not want to do so because the use of their alphabets is only limited to their daily life. To study more advanced courses, it is necessary that they have to use the richer and more complete Lao language.

[Question] What is the role of Buddhist clergymen? If they have a role, in what areas of education?

[Answer] Buddhist monks play an important role in our educational system. They have transformed the former Pali language schools into temple schools which carry out the teaching in accordance with the government curriculum. Buddhist monks and novices have attended elementary, secondary, and senior high schools as well as elementary and secondary teachers training schools. In addition, they have also made a significant contribution to the literacy and supplementary education campaign among the people throughout the country. Some monks and novices have left the monkhood to continue their vocational training courses both at home and abroad. It is found out that they are doing as well as lay students.

[Question] After 10 years since the establishment of the LPDR, what do you think are the important factors which have led the revolutionary forces to attain victories?

[Answer] You must be fully aware that Laos has fought the foreign aggressors who have waged notorious and destructive wars against our country. Our country has tried to heal war wounds, and, at the same time, is marching along the socialist path which is the only path leading the Lao people to build a more prosperous and bountiful life. The liberation of our country from the colonial yoke of other countries to gain complete independence is a great victory of the Lao people for it has created favorable conditions for them to develop education and culture and to build the economy with their successes. This is a great brilliant success scored by the Lao people in the past 10 years. The factors that have led the Lao revolution to score this great victory are the LPRP and the LPDR Government whose policies are always correct and which are able to unite the Lao people of all tribes to become a strong force to implement all of their correct policies and lines aimed at improving the living conditions of the people. The correct policies and lines of the party and government and the close unity of the people of all tribes are the strength which has led the Lao people to score victories.

[Question] What is the importance of the assistance from the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, the PRC, and Vietnam?

[Answer] The national liberation struggle is a common struggle of the entire Lao people. The Lao people rose up to fight against the imperialist aggressors. They are the primary forces that led the Lao revolution to victory. The Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, fighting the common enemies, joined hands with and assisted the Lao people in all fields, thus increasing the strength of the Lao revolution. The PRC gave assistance to the Lao people since the beginning of the revolution until early 1979. We, the Lao people, considered the PRC's assistance a boost to the strength of the Lao revolution and we always thanked the Chinese people for such assistance. However, in early 1979 it was deplorable that the PRC abruptly halted its assistance to the Lao people. The countries that have rendered great and all-round assistance to our country until we managed to score a final victory are the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. These countries have continued to render great and effective assistance to our people in healing the war wounds and advancing toward socialism. We regard the assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries as a great decisive factor which has helped us score victories and lead our beloved country along the path toward prosperity. The solidarity among the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples is of a special type because our three peoples have shared the same destiny and have assisted one another in accordance with our own respective capabilities. In addition, we have also received assistance from other countries, including Australia, international organizations, and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. All this has created favorable conditions for our national construction tasks. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to once again wholeheartedly thank those countries, international organizations, and peoples for having good intentions toward our country.

[Question] What does the victory of the Lao people give as a lesson to other revolutionary movements?

[Answer] I cannot say what kind of lessons the fierce, uncompromising, and protracted national liberation struggle of our people has given to other countries. This is because each country has its own unique identity. But I can only say that in the present era, all countries have advanced, are advancing, and will advance toward socialism which is a social system that will bring true freedom and happiness to mankind, thus contributing to safeguarding world peace. Even though Laos is a small country, has a small population, and exists on small-scale subsistence backward agricultural production, with the capable leadership of the party and government which have pursued correct policies it has managed to liberate itself from the yoke of oppression of the neocolonialists and colonialists who are much more powerful than it. This clearly shows that with a correct line and close unity among themselves, people who are resolved to carry out the national liberation struggle, will always be able to regain independence for their own country and guide it toward a social system which serves their own interest, thus enabling them to build a prosperous and happy life for themselves.

[Question] Did the final seizure of power in 1975 testify to the unique leadership of the Lao revolution?

[Answer] Since 1957, the peace-loving people tried to form coalition governments on three occasions with a view to working together to build Laos along the path of peace and prosperity. However, the foreign colonialists employed numerous tricks to divide and instigate our people to fight one another so that they could continue aggression against Laos and turning it into their colony. By February 1973, the two factions of people in Laos who did not want to become tools for serving foreign interests signed an agreement to set up a coalition government for the third time to educate the people to come to realize who were their enemies and who [were] their friends. Clearly realizing the truth, the Lao people rose up to topple the reactionary elements in the administrative power from the local to the central levels. Subsequently, representatives of the people throughout the country held a national congress in Vientiane. Following the resignation of the last coalition government and the king, the congress unanimously adopted a move to set up the LPDR and to form a new government and the SPC to defend the country and to lead the people to build the country along the path that will bring complete freedom and prosperity to the entire Lao people. I am of the view that the liberation of Laos is different from the liberation of other countries because each country has its own unique identity.

[Question] What changes have occurred since 1975 in the political lines?

[Answer] The lines of the LPRP and LPDR government have not changed. This is because they have always been aimed at leading the people toward socialism step by step in a correct and firm manner. However, the situation in Laos has changed from a state of war to peace. Since 1980, economic construction has transformed Laos from a state of backwardness and poverty to one of sufficient production for the Lao people of all tribes. In the educational and

cultural field, our country, an estimated 65 percent of whose population was still illiterate in 1975, managed to completely wipe out illiteracy by late 1983 and is currently further educating all citizens. Formal and vocational education has also been developed from central down to village level, increasing the level of knowledge among the people and the strength of agricultural, handicraft, and industrial development aimed at improving the people's living conditions. In addition, public health and cultural work has also been extended to the village level with the goals of ensuring good health and a progressive line of thinking among the people and consolidating and strengthening the unity among all tribes.

[Question] Can you sum up the basis for such changes? How have they occurred?

[Answer] These changes are not of a political nature. They are only changes which improve the situation in the country through the correct application of our political lines. The changes have been made because the people of all tribes have come to understand that the political line of our party and state are only aimed at allowing our people to become the genuine masters of the country and society, to build a plentiful and prosperous life for themselves, to forge closer unity among the people of all tribes, and to more effectively implement together the political lines of our party and government.

I am very glad that you are interested in the situation in our country. That is why I have sincerely replied to all of your questions. I would like to take this opportunity to ask you to convey my affection and greetings to all Australian teachers, professors, students, pupils, and people who have good intentions toward the Lao people and have rendered assistance to us in building Laos until now.

CSO: 4206/172

LAOS

# SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES OPENING OF COURSE

BK211454 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] The police officers' training school of the Interior Ministry officially opened the first intermediate-level police officers' training course on the afternoon of 10 August. Attending the opening ceremony were General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of interior; Asang Laoli, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior; and Bouma Mithong, deputy minister of interior; along with a number of high-level guests concerned and all fraternal teachers and students.

At the ceremony, (Kongdi Phomnavong), deputy chief of the General Forces Building Department, reported details of the training program. He said: The students in this group are cadres and combatants of the public security and police forces from throughout the country and from the Interior Ministry. Most of them have scored concrete experiences in carrying out their specialized tasks. The purpose of the training is to raise further the level of their command abilities and knowledge.

At the end of the ceremony, General Sisavat Keobounphan addressed the students. He first hailed the spirit of endeavor and perservance of the teachers and students in overcoming all difficulties and obstacles to fulfill all tasks. He stressed: In this training course, the contingent of cadres and combatants of the public security and police forces will be trained and educated to achieve appropriate knowledge and abilities, maintain a correct stand of the proletarian class, clearly understand how to distinguish friends from foes, profoundly understand the political line of the party and state on Marxism-Leninism, and maintain a scientific understanding on the specialized tasks so that they can build strong public security and police forces capable of fighting and defeating all enemies who hope to sabotage the Lao revolution. He urged all students to pay attention to effectively training themselves while studying in classes so as to pass the examinations and to put what they have learned into actual practice.

CSO: 4206/172

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS CULTURAL CONTEST

BK260415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Culture on the afternoon of 22 August by the National Cultural and Literature Research Institute and the (OVANNASIN) [Literary Arts] journal to announce the outcome of the contest of short stories, organized to welcome the 2 historical days. Attending the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and officer in charge of guiding educational, public health, and culture work; several ministers and deputy ministers, and directors and deputy directors of many departments and services concerned.

At the ceremony, (Kideng Phonkaseumsouk), chief of the literature service of the institute, and chairman of the Contest Committee, read a report on the results of the contest.

After the presentation of awards and gifts to the winners of the contest, Phoumi Vongvichit addressed the ceremony, hailing all authors and composers who submitted their short stories to the contest, thus enriching the literature composition work in our country. He also called on them to sharpen their pens to compose better short stories with good contents persuading their readers to do good and useful things for the country, to become effective new socialist men, and to follow the direction outlined by the party and state. He emphasized that all short stories for public consumption must be beautiful in form, entertaining in content, and complete in presenting the policies and line of the party and state to deserve the title that authors and composers are genuine cultural combatants.

CSO: 4206/172

LAOS

RADIO EDITORIAL ON PUBLIC SECURITY MOVEMENT

BK051134 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Unattributed editorial: "Pay attention To Seeking To Know and Promoting Public Security Movement Among Masses"]

[Text] The operations of our public security forces in carrying out the cause to defend the victory which has been scored with our blood and life have overwhelmingly satisfied the entire Lao people. Nevertheless, they have caused a great concern to the imperialists and reactionaries. As a result, the history of our nation has entrusted this duty to the public security forces to securely defend the party leadership organizations, the state administration, the fruits of the revolution, and the young socialist system in our country. First of all, the concept of maintaining public security among the entire masses must be grasped. This duty has been fulfilled [by our public security forces] under difficult conditions in our history. This means that we have to directly deal with the notorious and dangerous enemies who are closely related with the imperialist forces and other reactionary forces as well as the exiled reactionaries and reactionary remnants in the country. The enemies have implemented a cunning and cruel scheme of peaceful changing through various fields--economic, political, military, cultural, social, and ideological--and have applied psychological warfare and espionage tactics to create internal division and divisions among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia; to lure and buy off our cadres; to infiltrate into our organizations, offices, enterprises, and mass organizations; to undermine and destroy our national economy; to incite popular unrest; to carry out assassinations; to carry out internal subversion; and to weaken our country so as to change and swallow it at the end.

In face of this development, our struggle against the enemies to defend and build our country has apparently become very complicated, protracted, all-sided, and uncompromising. Therefore, it is requested that we seek to profoundly know and to firmly grasp the law of movements of the enemies and to increase the consolidated strength of the party, the administrative power, the mass organizations, and the three types of our armed forces, the close unity of the people of all tribes throughout the country, and the solidarity of the three countries--Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. We must closely coordinate the frontline in the economic, political, military, cultural, and ideological fields. We must always realize that there are many enemies in front of us. Thus, we must adopt a method of skillfully and wisely fight them so as to win a victory.

Our country is currently building and strengthening our people's right to collective mastership. Our people have become the masters of our own destiny in the political, national defense, and public security fields. The strengthening of our country's public security work is aimed at safeguarding our people's economic and political interests. This is the people's obligation to protect their own interest. Therefore, all levels in all services, the armed forces, and public security forces, including all cadres and combatants, must respect the people's right to collective mastership and pay close attention to solving many with regard to the moral and material life of the people. On this basis, we must further enhance the people's right to collective mastership and build the foundation for the administrative power to show that it genuinely comes from the people, works for the people, and belongs to the people.

CSO: 4206/172



LAOS

PIECE-RATE, WAGE INCENTIVE PROGRAM, FACTORY SUPPLY PROBLEM

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 17 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Pasa Lao: "Production Increase at the Vientiane Agricultural Equipment Factory"]

[Excerpt] In socialism the division of production is done according to the rule of working according to one's ability and using according to one's labor. More specifically, those who work a lot get a lot, and those who work little get little, while those who do not work get nothing. However, there must be a policy for old people, small children, and the handicapped who cannot work. If a worker wants a high income of course he must work on his specialized task with high responsibility every day. Then his production will be high, and so will his wages.

The Vientiane Agricultural Equipment Factory under the Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry Section in Vientiane Capital has an effective piece-rate wage system for its workers. This is for the workers in each section, e.g., the blacksmith section, the section for producing steel nails, the chalk, buckets, and watering pails sections, and the sections that melt the steel and do coal work according to contract. For example, if a worker in the section that produces buckets and watering pails makes a pair of buckets he will get 20 kip. If he makes 10 pairs a day he will receive 200 kip per day. Since the workers in the coal section cannot work alone but instead as a group, the calculation for production is that one will get 15 kip for producing 1 kg of ready-made coal. If the whole group produces 50 kg of ready-made coal per day the total wages will be divided up equally.

Because of the piece-rate wage system every worker in the Vientiane Agricultural Equipment Factory has something to do. There is no one who does not work earnestly because they all emulate each other seriously. Thus, Comrade Min Vilaichak, the factory statistics and plan chief, told us that there is a total of 129 cadres and workers throughout the factory, of whom 18 are women. There are 11 specialized task units. Previously we experimented with the piece-rate wage system in the units that produce buckets, watering pails, barbed wire, printing blocks, and steel nails. The results were very good. There were almost no problems within the factory or with the workers. If there was a problem it was one where we could not supply them with raw materials in time with their need to produce. The lowest wage was 1,600 kip and the highest was 2,050 kip. We also believe that the piece-rate wage system helps our workers to be creative. The

reason for this is that for each worker to produce a lot he must continue to search for new ways to produce, and also look for ways to save on raw materials in order to avoid having a shortage where raw materials cannot be delivered to them on time. In the first 6 months of this year, even though there was a shortage of raw materials, the factory did not let the workers go without work because we had saved some raw materials from which we produced 636 knives, [shovels], over 90 tons of steel nails, 1,546 coils of barbed wire, and 14,724 buckets and watering pails. The factory was also able to engage in the creative production of other items such as gutters, oil tanks, and machines to grind concentrated animal feed.

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CSO: 4206/160

LAOS

# EDITORIAL ON MEASURES TO HALT FOREST DEGRADATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 May 85 pp 1,3

[Editorial: "Carefully Protect Forests and Grow Forests from Trees"]

[Excerpts] Forests which are a rich natural resource of our country are seriously declining because of many kinds of destruction, e.g., slash-and-burn agriculture, fire, reckless tree felling, and particularly burning from the war of aggression committed by the imperialists. For the past 10-year period in particular, as much as 2,742,000 hectares of forests were destroyed by slash-and-burn agriculture. This has reduced the nationwide forest statistics from 15.4 million hectares in 1973 to only over 12 million hectares today.

Therefore, in order to maintain the value of the forests in terms of economic and environmental protection aspects, e.g., agriculture, hydropower, navigation, erosion, drought, flood, climate balance, ventilation, etc., the party and government have adopted various policies and plenums aimed at mobilizing forest protection and at growing trees so they will add to the forests throughout the country, such as plenum No 74/OPM on 17 July 1979 and plenum No 48/OPM on 9 February 1980 on making International Children's Day on 1 June National Arbor Day. This year makes exactly 6 years. In the past 6 years we have achieved fairly good success. For example, we have sown over 7,705,000 seedlings and planted 1,617 hectares with trees, felled over 663,000 cubic meters of wood, and surveyed 4,770,800 hectares of forests nationwide. We have been able to obtain a fairly good amount of foreign aid of many types primarily from fraternal socialist countries, beginning with materials and technical base construction and preparing for high production later. We have also organized and divided levels of control between the central echelon and localities, as well as the population base nationwide to have a better understanding of the importance of the forests and of tree felling. We also have an organization and plan to protect and revive the forests and to mobilize tree-growing nationwide. However, we still have a number of weaknesses that need to be improved. For one thing, propaganda and mobilization for tree growing has not yet been carried out extensively throughout the masses. Some organizations of the central and local levels and also those in the ranks of government employees and a number of people have not yet deeply absorbed and understood the significance of the

forests. They do not yet understand how valuable the forests are and how they are related to life, society, and the environment. They still think that the forests are grown by nature. This is demonstrated by their careless and increasing tree felling, slash-and-burn agriculture, and forest burning. There have not yet been any actual techniques to encourage different localities to carry out the idea that forest preservation and protection is everyone's duty.

Another thing is that the forest protection organization has not yet been found to take form, or if it does exist the cadres that are responsible for it have not yet paid attention to the actual involvement. Collecting seeds, sowing seedlings, and growing trees still lack technical guidance in production bases in different localities. As a result, the investment in this work is not as effective as it should be.

Thus, in order to carry out forest growing effectively we must carefully solve some important problems, e.g., we must give training courses extensively, and propagandize and disseminate the plenum of the Council of Ministers on forestry that is already in effect so that the people can understand it better and throughout, especially the mobilization for tree-planting and on conservation as a duty of the masses. All levels of the forest protection organization must learn from job experience in past years. Preparing sites and seedlings and organizing tree-growing must be done according to the proper season, emphasizing bare land, reed jungles, highways, offices, organizations, schools, hospitals, bare mountains, and in various vacation sites wherever it is possible.

Each local administrative committee must carry out the principle that permission will be granted [for people] to engage in highland farming in the reed jungles and bare mountains, but there must be organization and a guiding plan to grow trees on this farmland which must be divided up in certain areas of responsibility for tree growing, and taking care of and protecting the trees until they grow well for at least 5 or 6 years. For example, areas of responsibility are to be assigned among the youth union, the trade unions, and the Lao women's association. There must be a review each year or at the end of the early years (the first 5 or 6 years) in order to select offices, organizations, villages, cantons, and districts along with outstanding individuals so they can be reported to the higher echelons for praise, and also to review the strengths that should be expanded and the weaknesses so that we can find ways to improve them.

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CSO: 4206/161

LAOS

LUANG PRABANG ROAD, RIVER TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS SEEN

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Khaikeo Khammani: "Luang Prabang Province Communications Network Has Been Expanded"]

[Excerpts] Luang Prabang is a province in the northern part of Laos. Prior to the liberation it was one of the provinces with few communications routes. Mostly they used rivers as the primary communications routes to contact each other, travel back and forth, and to exchange goods among themselves. They were confronted with problems in economic and cultural expansion in the remote rural areas where water communications could not be used.

The province mobilized the entire people to work on communications work, repairing roads and water ditches, and to expand extensively the roads in each district down to the cantons, and from the cantons to villages, etc. Over the past years by following the direction that the government and the people work together, in Luang Prabang Province 224 km of road was cleared and constructed, and as a result 8 districts throughout the province and 37 out of a total of 76 cantons throughout can be reached by car. The roads that guarantee all-year-round communications make up 471 km or 65.5 percent of the total routes.

The province has also taken away or altered 56 rapids and islands, and built navigation signal stations along various rivers, e.g., the Mekong, Nam ou, and Nam Seung in order to open up extensive transportation routes. This clearly increased the capability for land and water transportation.

The number of transport vehicles is increasing steadily. The government now has 25 transport trucks, and the private sector has 25 transport trucks and 149 motor boats. If all these vehicles are used they will be able to carry over 200 tons per trip and over 600 tons per trip for land transportation. As for water transportation, along with modern vehicles we are also mobilizing the people to use traditional vehicles, e.g., rowboats, oxcarts, cattle, buffalo, and horse carts.

Road construction into rural areas has been rapidly expanded by believing in the duty to promote communications routes and bridges and roads to serve agricultural and industrial production, to fulfill the people's needs in coming and going, and to serve in national defense.

By carrying out the plenum of the first provincial party congress the people in Luang Prabang Province consider communications to be a leading factor. First of all, they put all their energy, materials, equipment, and capital for road construction, for example, into an area that has many forest products and in an area that still has difficulties. In order to succeed in building a road from farm land on the slopes and hills, the districts and cantons must build roads to where there are goods and to strategic areas according to the policy, "the government and people must work together." This involves the construction of roads for carts, horses, cattle, and buffalo which is important for transportation, road repairs in the districts and to existing roads between the province and districts, repairing Route 13 so it can be used in 2 seasons, dividing land and water communications control areas among districts and villages, attaching importance to traditional transport vehicles such as rowboats, carts, horses, and pushcarts along with modern vehicles, combining land and water communications for the circulation and distribution of goods, and opening an extensive postal network down to the districts and some cantons which are central points.

These roads are now serving in the circulation and distribution of goods to each district.

In the actual implementation of communications and transportation, Luang Prabang Province has been taking an important part in reviving and encouraging production, gradually raising the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups, and in increasing national defense. What was outstanding here was the fact that the communications and transportation section and the work sections concerned gave out many thousands of tons of food supplies, daily use items, medicines, and rice seedlings to the people of ethnic groups. This has helped to give security to the people in all localities.

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CSO: 4206/160

LAOS

BRIEFS

**BOLIKHAMSAI BANK DEPOSIT**--Since January the cadres, workers, soldiers, police, and people of ethnic groups in Bolikhamsai Province have deposited over 247,000 kip of their savings and 77,600 kip in the savings lottery in order to participate in saving capital for the government to use in national defense and socialist construction. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jul 85 p 17] 9884

**SAVANNAKHET CO-OP DRIVE**--According to primary figures, since the beginning of this year a total of 379 co-ops were set up throughout Savannakhet Province. This province now contains a total of 547 agricultural co-op units with 35,531 families, 213,360 people, over 48,158 hectares, and 77,491 draft animals. On the average the agricultural co-op families make up 43 percent of the total of 82,836 farmer families, and the ricefields make up 57 percent of the 84,114 hectares of ricefields throughout the province. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 85 p 17] 9884

**VIENTIANE LOGGING**--In the first 6 months of this year the workers in the communications, transportation, posts, and base construction section in Vientiane Capital have emulated each other and scored achievements at the expected level. For their actual achievements they transported over 4,980 logs of over 5,970 cubic meters, they felled over 4,280 logs of over 8,160 cubic meters, and they hauled 827 logs of brush of over 820 cubic meters. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 85 p 17] 9884

**SRV CONSULATE GENERAL**--According to news from Savannakhet Province, a ceremony was held recently to open officially the SRV consulate office which is responsible for relations with the central and southern provinces of Laos, e.g., Bolikhamsai, Khammouan, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champassak, Attopeu, and Se Kong. Mr. Le Tho appointed by the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the chief of this office for the purpose of promoting the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam so that they will steadily bear fruit. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jun 85 p 17] 9884

**VIENTIANE DISTRICT LPRP MEMBERSHIP**--The first congress of the Nasaithong District party committee, Vientiane Capital, was officially held on the morning of 28 May 1985. There were 66 regular representatives for the 221 party committee members in the department and collective base production organization throughout the province who attended. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jun 85 p 17] 9884

20 YEAR FOREST PLAN, PRODUCTION--On 29 May Mr. Kham-Ouan Bouppha, first vice-minister of the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry, told reporters that those who worked on Lao forestry have succeeded in studying the long-term LPRP forestry plan from 1980 to 2000 based on implementing the plenum of the LPRP third congress. It will help to facilitate the adoption of a forest plan for each 5-year and also 1-year period. Vice Minister Kham-ouan Bouppha said that in the past years from 1978 to 1985 and especially after plenum No 48 of the Council of Ministers on 9 February 1980 on planting trees for the nation the entire parties, armies, and all the people were seen to put their efforts into forest preservation, tree felling, and growing and expanding the forests attentively and extensively. This is shown several important figures. They are now growing 7,705,000 young plants. They planted over 1,670 hectares, felled over 663,000 cubic meters of trees, and manufactured over 220,000 cubic meters of wood. They surveyed over 4,770,800 cubic meters of forest. According to the physical topography of Laos we are now able to divide the forest into three areas, the north, the middle, and the south. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 1 Jun 85 pp 1, 4] 9884

ATTOPEU BANK DEPOSITS--In the first 3 months of 1985 the people of ethnic groups in four districts and the cadres around the province made extensive deposits totally 240,439 kip of savings in the Attopeu provincial branch of the state bank. The outstanding district was Sansai where 10,800 kip were deposited. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 May 85 p 1] 9884

SARAVANE DISTRICT CO-OP DRIVE--Khong Sedone is one of nine districts under Saravane Province. It is located along the shore of the Sedone River and borders in part on Route 13. It adjoins Nakhon Pheng and Vapi districts in the north, Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, in the south, and the Mekong River and Thailand in the west. It consists of 6 cantons, 99 villages, and a total of 38,785 people, along with 6,383 houses, 2 major nationalities, a total of 8,244,866 hectares of farmland, and 24,153 draft animals. The people of ethnic groups in 23 villages under this district have voluntarily and actively organized agricultural co-ops in their own villages. There is a total of 7,076 members of whom 2,789 are regular laborers and 642 are secondary laborers. The total number of draft animals is 4,515 and 1,812 of them work. A total of 1,406,298 hectares is fully equipped with production equipment. There are now agricultural co-ops totalling 58 throughout the district. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 May 85 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/161



MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS INDOCHINA MEETING, SCORES SRV

BK191053 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 2-day conference, held in Phnom Penh by the three Indochinese states of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, has not brought about any new ideas or means for the settlement of the crisis in Kampuchea. However, the fact that Malaysia's proposal for indirect talks to be held involving the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government representatives and the tripartite coalition was endorsed as an initiative worth studying is of course quite welcome.

Many within and outside ASEAN will be waiting anxiously to see whether Vietnam and its allies will respond to the ASEAN initiative and give it the attention that it merits. The meeting was significant in that following the official session, the Vietnamese ambassador in Beijing clarified what was behind the earlier statement that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Kampuchea by the year 1990. Apparently, what Vietnam means is that by 1990, it would be able to withdraw its forces because all the anti-Vietnamese guerrilla forces would have been routed by that day. This is indeed a very revealing interpretation that Vietnam is linking its withdrawal or rather its probably withdrawal to the defeat of the three Kampuchean nationalist groups headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk that are determined to rid the country of (?its aggressor), Vietnam. Doubtless, the coming together of the three Indochinese states, or rather of Vietnam and its two clients or satellite states, or rather of Vietnam and its two clients or satellite states--Laos and Heng Samrin's Kampuchea--was timed to take place at this juncture in view of the UN General Assembly, which will be meeting in early September.

The publicity will be enormous. Also, the handing over of 26 bodies of American servicemen at this time is equally a diplomatic move. The issue of unaccounted American servicemen is an emotional one in the United States. Vietnam hopes to present a favorable image of itself and correspondingly to revive memories of the excesses of the Pol Pot years in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese Government has been indulging in a veritable anti-Chinese propaganda campaign, depicting Beijing as the principal mainstay of the Khmer Rouge. It would be surprising if Hanoi did not adopt this posture.

The aim is to portray China as a nation intent on territorial gains in Kampuchea. The true picture is entirely different. The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, a few days ago had stated that China is not perceived as a threat, more particularly as it had set itself the goals of modernization. Rather, as ASEAN has always maintained, it is Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea that is the cause of tension in this part of the world. The only ultimate solution would be one that allowed the people of Kampuchea themselves to participate in an act of self-determination.

If Vietnam may find China's support of the Khmer Rouge objectionable, but then other nations and the world community cannot accept Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. [sentence as heard] The world will not be so easily fooled by Hanoi's prevarication and latest propaganda.

CSO: 4200/1459

MALAYSIA

# PARTY LEADER SPEAKS OF RELOCATING INDIANS

BK271139 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sun [25 Aug]--Malaysian Indians will be relocated in specific geographical areas to make them a more potent force in general elections, MIC [Malaysian-Indian Congress] President Datuk S. Samy Vellu said today.

This move is expected to turn the community into decision-makers in at least 30 constituencies.

"The Indian community has a very good chance of becoming the decision-makers in the coming elections," he said.

He did not, however, state if the strategy involved the relocation of Indians in both urban and rural areas or only in the rural areas where the majority of the community is found.

Datuk Samy Vellu said the party has been studying the strategy for some time and has "very quietly" resettled Indians in certain parts of the country.

He said the party has also decided to buy a 406-acre plot of land at Bandar Seri Alam near Johore Baru as the site for the first large-scale relocation of Indians.

"We have agreed to buy over the land for \$24 million."

Datuk Samy Vellu, who is also works minister, regretted that the current distribution of Indian votes was "like butter on a slice of bread"--too thinly spread out to be effective.

The decision to relocate the Indian community was, therefore, a direct response to statements by certain quarters that Indians were a negligible element in the electoral process.

This had spurred the MIC towards having the Indian community "geographically reorganised into structural areas."

Datuk Samy Vellu, in denying that Indians were a political nonentity, however, agreed that "their importance had not been felt before."

He explained that the voting power of the Indian community was actually crucial in determining general election results.

Explaining the party's latest strategy, he said: "The idea is to group together Indians so that nobody will think that the community has no voting power. This involves a geographical relocation of the community.

"We intend to create structural areas for Indians to stay in so that their voting rights will be fully exploited."

He also declined to comment on speculation that the MIC's investment arm, Maika Holdings Berhad, has brought the Kuala Muda Estate in Kedah.

CSO: 4200/1459

MALAYSIA

DISMISSAL OF MALAYSIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION HEAD 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

HK161318 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 16 (AFP)--The Central Committee of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) today said it had sacked the party's acting president Neo Yee Pan, central figure in a 17-month-old leadership tussle.

The announcement by MCA Secretary General Tan Tiong Hong, after an emergency committee meeting, was however immediately challenged by Neo loyalists who called the ouster "unconstitutional."

Mr Tan said the Central Committee decided that Mr Neo's deputy Mak Hon Kam should take over immediately as acting president to draw up "new plans and strategies" to revive the MCA's integrity and esteem.

Mr Neo was not available for comment but a close associate said he would remain MCA leader until told to step down by party members.

The Central Committee's announcement capped a confusing day as backers of Mr Neo launched an 11th-hour bid to end the 37-year-old party's internal split, to avoid possible expulsion from Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's ruling National Front Coalition.

Front sources said Dr Mahathir and other leaders in the 11-party coalition had decided to formally propose that the MCA drop out at a special meeting of the Front Supreme Council tomorrow. The party would be readmitted after resolving its internal problems, they said.

If endorsed by a majority of the Front's members, the move could leave Malaysia's five million Chinese without representation in government for the first time since the country won independence from Britain in 1957, observers said.

Mr Neo's leadership of the MCA, the largest and oldest Chinese political group in Malaysia with some 400,000 members was challenged by a former vice-president, multi-millionaire businessmen Tan Koon Swan.

Mr Neo, who is housing and local government minister and one of four MCA cabinet ministers, has led the MCA since 1983.

But he and Mr Tan Koon Swan parted ways early last year after Mr Tan accused the party leadership of padding the MCA's membership lists with "phantoms" to improve their re-election chances.

Mr Neo responded by sacking Mr Tan and 13 of his supporters and refusing to recognise an emergency general meeting which reinstated them.

Only 12 of the 35 members who sit on the MCA Central Committee attended today's meeting, but Mr Tan said they resolved that the majority of Malaysian Chinese wanted the MCA to continue representing the community's interests in the Front.

Neither Mr Neo nor his archrival Mr Tan attended today's meeting.

Dr Mahathir must call a general election before April 1987. But the MCA's internal problems could affect its traditional role in delivering the vital Chinese vote necessary to give the front a comfortable majority in parliament.

CSO: 4200/1403

MALAYSIA

MINISTER ON NEW ROUND OF GLOBAL TRADE TALKS

BK161015 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Aug 85 p 9

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs (BERNAMA)--Malaysia endorses the new round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) called by Japan and the United States, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said here today.

Tengku Razaleigh said that Malaysia's endorsement came about because the new MTN would provide an added platform for improving international trade.

However, he said Malaysia would only support the new round of the MTN if certain commitments of the previous Tokyo round of the MTN were implemented, and that the interests of ASEAN and the other developing countries were taken into account.

The commitments include the request for Japan and the U.S. to go slow in proceeding with negotiations on services.

In addition, ASEAN would opt for developed countries to extend concessions to ASEAN countries on trade issues.

Tengku Razaleigh said this after talks with Mr Keijiro Murata, the visiting Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry.

Mr Murata said Japan recognised Malaysia's need together with ASEAN to be taken seriously by its trading partners in their efforts to obtain greater economic benefits through negotiations with these countries.

CSO: 4200/1403

MALAYSIA

DAILY VIEWS SUPERPOWER ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

BK211252 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 17 Aug 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Espionage Is a Common Practice of the Superpowers"]

[Text] It is hard to believe that the superpowers will cease their espionage activities as well as the collection of sensitive information from countries they consider as their enemies or which have political, economic, and military importance. Espionage is a major part of the superpowers' important activities, and the history of international relations is full of alarming incidents caused by such activities. Recently, a family in the United States was accused of espionage for the Soviet Union regarding Navy secrets, while in New Zealand a French espionage agency was involved in sabotaging an antinuclear vessel that had carried out frequent demonstrations opposing French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. In truth, espionage and the collection of sensitive information--whether military, political, or economic--have been practiced all the while. This forms one of the important responsibilities of embassies.

We felt rather strange when Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kadir Sheikh Fadzir openly remarked that the Soviet Union has decreased its espionage activities in this country. How can Mr Kadir be so confident that the Soviet Union is no longer interested in carrying out espionage activities in this country? Does he have any strong evidence that the superpowers will discontinue their espionage activities in this country? If his remark proves accurate, then we hope that the evidence is based on detailed information obtained from reliable sources. Or could it be that his remark is only a diplomatic one?

Even though we have no intention of stirring up fear or really troubling ourselves with espionage activities, we cannot, on the other hand, deny the fact that espionage exists. Like it or not, we must face the fact that such activity has become international. Even the smallest countries practice such activity. The Soviet Union might not resort to tactics that could sour relations with our country--such as infiltrating the government. This does not mean that the Soviet Union has ceased its espionage activities here. They can be carried out by numerous methods. Soviet warships and submarines have continuously used the Straits of Malacca



and the waters off our east coast. Soviet helicopters and submarines have been near our oil platforms off the Terengganu coastline on numerous occasions. Soviet and U.S. spacecraft and satellites circle the globe every minute to collect a variety of information. To say, then, that they are no longer interested in espionage in this country is not at all accurate.

Our country might not be at all interested in militarization, but we are receiving special attention from the militarized powers, especially the Soviet Union and the United States because of our country's unique situation. The Straits of Malacca, for example, is of military value to the super-powers. It is important to Malaysia, too, in the economic sense, as our country is the largest producer of several important raw materials. Even though our area and population are tiny, our political contribution is continuously gaining recognition. As an ASEAN member, we are determined to struggle towards the resolution of the Cambodian problem, which is directly connected with Soviet activities in the region. As a result, it is difficult to believe that the Soviet Union is no longer interested in espionage or collecting a variety of important information concerning our country. Further, as an Islamic country, we openly condemned the Soviet occupation and atrocities in Afghanistan.

To sum up, even though we desire friendly relations with all countries, irrespective of their political ideologies, we cannot brush aside the fact that they are assuredly continuing espionage activities in our country. This realization and declaration are for our own safety and to avoid souring bilateral relations with those countries.

CSO: 4213/315

MALAYSIA

VOPM ON PARTY'S INTERACTION WITH NON-MUSLIMS

BK261107 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT  
23 Aug 85

[News Report: "The Pan Malaysian Islamic Party Is Making Serious Efforts To Deepen Understanding With Non-Muslims Through Various Activities"]

[Text] Early this year, the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS] made serious efforts to deepen understanding with non-Muslims through various activities, particularly through a symposium with the Chinese community. Using Chinese as the medium of communication, the PAS gained relatively satisfactory results in its attempt to encourage interaction between Muslims and non-Muslims. The PAS' positive action in strengthening friendly relations between the various nationalities has received a strong response from the Chinese and has won increasing praise and support from non-Muslims.

On 10 February, the Setapak branch of a PAS faction in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur held a symposium under the theme "Islam and National Unity" at the Selangor Chinese assembly hall. Speaking before the symposium, main PAS leaders stated that one of their party's objectives in holding the symposium was to convey to non-Muslims the Islamic teachings and spirit and show them that Islam as practiced by the party is a peaceful religion. The party leaders also stressed that their party is a peaceful religion. The party leaders also stressed that their party does not force non-Malays to convert to Islam and that it will be neither anti-Chinese nor anti-Indian. The party will respect the Chinese and Indian cultures and traditions. Presenting working papers to the symposium were president of the National Consciousness Movement [Aliran] Mr Chandra Muzzaffar, president of the Institute for Social Analysis Dr Yomo K. Sundram, and several others.

On 5 May, the PAS held a symposium under the theme "Islam and Justice" at the Selangor Chinese assembly hall in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. In his inaugural speech, PAS President Yusof Rawa said that his party has been actively promoting various activities among the Chinese to introduce a program for turning Islam into the basis of resolving the national unity issue, adding that the party has no political objectives or hopes to win general elections. He pointed out that Islam in no way allows Muslims to fight for only narrow objectives. He said that ever since

Asri [former party president--FBIS] stepped down, the PAS has no longer been a party that merely wants to take part in elections, but rather a party that wants to use elections as a channel to achieve change. However, the efforts to achieve genuine change cannot be made only after the party wins an election. The genuine change must apply to all people, involving their spirit, thinking, and attitude. Without such change, power obtained through balloting will develop into a means to defend corrupt practices and protect personal power and positions in addition to becoming a channel by which to gain and accumulate wealth. Without the spirit, thinking, and attitude as the basis, the change still cannot be achieved through the power entrusted by the people even though the party has won general elections.

Two working papers were presented to the symposium. One of them was written by PAS Vice President Haji Nakhaie Haji Ahmad. Although there were not many Chinese community leaders present at the two symposia in Kuala Lumpur, there were representatives of the Chinese community such as Tan Chee Koon, a professional leader; (Lee Ban Chen), a representative of the Federation of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese Schools; (Tan Kay Hee), a business leader; and others. The chairman of the organizing committee of the second symposium pointed out that the first symposium had caught the attention of three percent of the Chinese community leaders. Public opinion showed that the symposia had succeeded in attracting the Chinese.

The 31st general congress of the PASS held in April widely attracted non-Muslims. As many as three Chinese representatives attended the general congress. A Chinese Muslim was appointed a member of the executive Board of the PAS Youth Council. In his basic speech under the theme "The Muslims Act To Oppose Tyranny," Yusof Rawa, who was returned as PAS president, repeatedly reaffirmed his party's determination to overcome all color, racial, and linguistic obstacles under Islamic teachings and set the establishment of an Islamic state as its long-term objective. In addition, he also condemned the iron-handed rule of the Mahathir regime. Answering questions from party members on the party's policy, PAS Deputy President Uztaz Fadzir Noor advised party members to avoid taking strong action to counter government discrimination against PAS members and supporters. PAS Vice President Haji Nakhaie Haji Ahmad asked PAS members to be objective about the Chinese and Indian membership in the PAS. He said that the acceptance of Chinese and Indians as PAS members will further perfect the PAS' political struggle, especially as this is fully compatible with Islamic teachings.

According to reports, some 100 non-Malay Muslims have been accepted as party members since the PAS elected its new leadership in 1982 and adopted an open-door policy. The PAS held a lecture for Chinese Muslims in Jitra, Kedah, on 15 May. The lecture was chaired by Ali Abdullah, a leader of a PAS branch in Kuala Lumpur. Touching on whether a Chinese can become the prime minister, he pointed out that a Malaysian Chinese can in fact hold the post of prime minister. The main condition that he

shall be Muslim does not amount to forcing Chinese or Indians to become Muslims before they are given the opportunity to become the prime minister. The leader of the country shall be Muslim because the country will be administered according to Islamic teachings. Touching on the Chinese culture, he said that not only could the Chinese culture be accepted, but also Chinese could be used as an official language and the size of Chinese characters on sign boards could be freely determined if the PAS came to power. In addition, there would be no problems for Chinese dances, idol worship and other Chinese customs, the consumption of pork, or the establishment of Chinese schools.

Touching on whether non-Muslims will be given fair treatment, he pointed out that Islam recognizes no racial barriers but rather is fair to every race. Any one advocating racial barriers is not a Muslim but an infidel. He said that non-Muslims will certainly be given fair treatment. They can carry on their daily activities in accordance with their beliefs.

The PAS held two separate lectures in Segamat and Muar in Johor on 7 and 14 July respectively. According to reports, the symposia were crowded with participants, including many Chinese. Attending the lecture in Segamat, Subki Latiff, a member of the PAS Central Committee, condemned the Kuala Lumpur regime ruling the country for almost 30 years for not only failing to achieve national unity but also sharpening the racial issue. He said that the PAS has advised the Malays, particularly its members, not to raise sensitive issues alarming the Chinese and other nationalities because such action would not resolve any problems.

A member of the PAS Central Committee who attended the lecture in Muar pointed out that the PAS would administer the country under the Islamic tenets if it came to power. The Islamic tenets are strict and the most just. He stressed that the Islamic tenets maintained for more than 1,400 years are unchangeable. Accordingly, the Chinese should not worry that they will be unfairly treated. He went on to say that history proves that Muslims could coexist peacefully with non-Muslims. Touching on the status of women, he pointed out that the Islamic tenets teach Muslims to respect and protect the women and not to enslave them.

The PAS organized a symposium with the Chinese community in Kota Baharu, Kelantan, on 26 July. At the symposium, Vice President and chief of the PAS Central Information Board Nakhaie elaborated on the PAS' views and stand on the language issue. He said that the PAS could make important contributions to efforts to achieve racial unity and harmony because the party guarantees the development of Chinese and Tamil and logically protects other languages. The party guarantees that the languages will be used in a broader spectrum and will not be restricted to particular nationalities but open to all nationalities. He stressed that a policy on the use of various languages in a broader spectrum will not be forcefully imposed. Every one has the freedom to study any local languages he or she is interested in. Nakhaie further pointed out that a person who masters

Chinese in addition to Malay will gain greater advantages than one who understands Malay alone. A person who masters many languages will progress more rapidly and enjoy richer experience, higher knowledge, and stronger self-confidence. On the other hand, a person who does not understand a particular language will ignore and hate it. He said that for this reason, the PAS will not be hostile or hateful toward the existing languages in our society but rather believes that the existence of various languages in our country has provided the people with a good opportunity to study the various languages and enabled them to enjoy God's blessings more profoundly. Nakhaie stressed that the PAS' objective in the language field is to create a Malaysian society in which its people can master various languages. The languages include not only languages used in the country today but also other languages contributing to progress for mankind, promoting the quality of life, and leading to the attainment of perfect humanism.

He added that PAS recognizes the significance of the mastery of local languages to enable the multiracial people to understand and know one another and achieve stronger unity. Nakhaie also stated the PAS' views on Malay and Arabic and elaborated on the important position and significance of the two languages in the country. Nakhaie pointed out that the PAS adopts an open attitude toward the language issue. This is not a political tactic but rather a reasonable stand--a stand based on the Koranic guidance. He further pointed out that under the same principle, his party supports efforts to translate the Koran into Chinese and other languages. His party will help implement this idea, but will oppose the translation of obscene stories and misleading ghost tales into Malay.

The PAS-organized symposium in Kota Baharu on 26 July was attended by PAS members, Malays, and Chinese. The hall was crowded with participants numbering some 1,000. More than 200 of them were Chinese. Many PAS members and supporters had to stand outside because every corner of the hall was crowded with groups of people. None of the groups outside the hall left, despite the falling rain. They patiently listened to the lecture, standing under umbrellas. They did not break up until the symposium ended at mid-night.

According to a PAS functionary, the party has many Chinese supporters in Kalantan. In July, Vice President and Chairman of the PAS Information Board Nakhaie disclosed in a statement that the PAS is ready to hold a dialogue with the Federation of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese Schools and the Union of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese School Teachers and the Union of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese School Teachers to discuss mother-tongue education. The PAS is also ready to hold a similar dialogue with the Indian community. It was reported that functionaries of the Federation of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese Schools and the Union of the Associations of Malaysian Chinese School Teachers responded that they would consider the proposal provided that it does not harm Chinese education.

In short, the PAS has on several occasions elaborated on its objectives, principles, and spirit. PAS leaders have also reiterated before many assemblies that the PAS will fight for the oppressed--not only for Muslims, but also people belonging to various nationalities subjected to political, economic, cultural, and educational oppression. They have repeatedly stated that the Koran says that the poor cannot be treated according to their color and race. The Islamic teachings prohibit the oppression of and discrimination against other races and religions.

The PAS' efforts have encouraged exchanges of views among various nationalities and deepened mutual understanding among the people with different religious beliefs. This has played a positive role in the efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation among various nationalities and peoples who have different religious beliefs (? and who are opposed to) the Mahathir reactionary regime's policy disuniting nationalities and destroying unity among various nationalities by using certain issues, including the religious issue. Accordingly, the Mahathir regime--particularly the United Malays National Organization ruling clique--is hateful toward and extremely afraid of the PAS' efforts. [passage indistinct]

CSO: 4213/315

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES MNRPM'S ID AL-ADHA GREETINGS

BK281040 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Id al-Adha Greetings from Brother Abdullah C. D., Chairman of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya Central Committee: "Let us Unite in Exposing the Religious Hypocrisy of the Reactionary Regime"--read by announcer]

[Text] Peace be upon you, beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! On this auspicious occasion, at the beginning of Dhul-hijja 1405 [12th month of Muslim calendar--FBIS] Muslims all over the world celebrate the Id al-Adha, or the day of sacrifice. On the occasion of this Id al-Adha, on behalf of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], I would like to extend my D al-Adha greetings and petition for forgiveness to all MNRPM members, all Muslim fighters in the Malayan People's Army [MPA], all Muslims in the enemy's prisons, all Muslims throughout the country, and to all members of families of fallen patriotic and democratic Muslim fighters.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! Since the birth of MNRPM the country has developed rapidly, especially after the issuance of MNRPM'S manifesto last year. The manifesto guided the way for Muslims to unite strongly while the Barisan Nasional continued to lose the people's confidence.

In the recent Sabah state election, the Barisan Nasional was defeated by the United Sabah Party [PBS] which is not even one year old. The Malaysian Chinese association [MCA] has split into factions. The Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] and other component parties of Barisan Nasional are squabbling among themselves. UMNO [United Malays National Organization] which is the core of the Barisan Nasional, is also weakening. The division and branch leaders of UMNO are involved in swindles to get ahead of one another. As a matter of fact the same goes for the UMNO Supreme Council members: there are tense relations between Mahathir and Musa and their differences continue to be more acute from day to day. The national economic and financial situation is becoming more gloomy. The national debt is rising while the gap between rich and poor is widening daily. Unemployment is rising and economic growth is decreasing. The inability of the Mahathir-Musa ruling clique to eradicate poverty has made the people in the country, and Muslims in particular, lose confidence in them.

However, the issue of the people losing confidence in them has been laughed off by Mahathir-Musa clique as rumors spread by a certain group of people who have ill feelings toward them. Mahathir protests that he likes to be honest.

Actually the news that has been passed from mouth to mouth by the people is not aimed at tarnishing the image of the Mahathir-Musa clique, but is merely exposing what is being hidden by the clique. Is it true that the Mahathir-Musa clique is as honest as they claim? All this is hypocrisy. Here are three examples to show that they are hypocrites.

Firstly, the tense relations between Mahathir and Musa; secondly, the Mahathir-Musa clique's plot to wrest power from the paramount ruler and state rulers; thirdly, the Bumiputra Malaysia Finance (BMF) loan scandal which the clique claimed to have nothing to do with it.

Mahathir always considers himself powerful. All the time he takes Musa Hitam as his challenger. At the initial stage of forming the present cabinet, he played the role in causing friction between Musa Hitam and Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah. However, due to Musa Hitam's victory over Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, he was forced to accept Musa as his deputy. Later, when Mahathir tried to exert his plot to wrest power from the paramount ruler and state rulers by the constitutional Amendment Act 1983, Musa Hitam accepted it reluctantly. Finally, following the defeat of the Barisan Nasional in the Sabah state election there was an extreme clash of opinions between these two UMNO leaders. All this undoubtedly proves that there are tense relations between Mahathir and Musa and it is getting more acute from day to day. Therefore, the clash between them is not just rumor but is a fact. Where there is smoke there is fire.

As already acknowledged, the Mahathir-Musa clique secretly hid their bad intention of wresting power from the paramount ruler and state rulers by enacting a constitutional amendment. Although foreign and local newspapers disclosed the news to the public, the Mahathir-Musa clique twisted their tongues by denying it. Later, when all patriotic, democratic forces as well as the patriotic and democratic organizations, including the army and police united strongly in opposing the plot to wrest power, only then did the Mahathir-Musa clique bow out tamely and admit defeat.

Even today, the BMF loan scandal is being covered up by the Mahathir-Musa clique. In the beginning, this scandal was kept a secret by the Mahathir-Musa clique. Only after foreign newspapers report that the loan scandal involved 2.5 billion Malaysian dollars of national funds. The BMF loan scandal is a major national tragedy. All the money that disappeared was the people's money. The bank that is involved in the scandal is the biggest bank in the country. Therefore it is very shameful and our country has lost respect due to the corrupt practices of those involved.



From the three above examples it is clear that what Mahathir claims to be rumors are fact, and that the people are losing confidence in him. The three mentioned examples show that the reactionary Mahathir-Musa clique is a group of hypocrites. The clique does not fight for the interest of the people, but is serving the interest of bureaucrat capitalists and comprador capitalists as well as the foreign capitalists group. This is the most reactionary class in our country.

Beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! The people of our country, especially Muslims, should recognize very well the ugly face of the Mahathir-Musa clique's reactionary regime. In that way the people in our country, the Muslims particularly, will know that the Mahathir-Musa clique is definitely not to be trusted anymore. The Barisan Nasional, including its core, UMNO, should not be voted for in the forthcoming general election.

Last but not least, on behalf of MNRPM, I would like to appeal to all patriotic democratic forces in our country, including the army and police and Muslims in particular, to push aside all our differences and unite in one big united front to form a patriotic democratic coalition government and protect the system of constitutional monarchy. Only with the formation of such a coalition government we can slowly eradicate poverty and enjoy prosperity in our country.

May peace be upon you, and good luck always!

[Signed] Abdullah C.D., chairman of the MNRPM Central Committee, 10 Dhul-hijja 1405.

CSO: 4213/315

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRC--A Malaysian delegation led by the former minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, left Kuala Lumpur on 24 August for the People's Republic of China to negotiate the sale of iron from Sabah. The former minister, who is corporate adviser to the Sabah gas industry, will also call on Chinese leaders. The delegation is expected to return to Kuala Lumpur after the Haj celebrations. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 85 BK]

FISHING WITH INDONESIA--At the second ministerial level bilateral cooperation meeting in Jakarta which ended on 24 August, Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to enhance cooperation in the fishing sector to increase joint ventures in deep sea fishing and the marketing of catches. Details on the implementation will be worked out by a technical committee which will meet within 6 months. The joint venture proposal was made by Malaysian Agriculture Minister Mr Anwar Ibrahim. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 85 BK]

TRADE SURPLUS RECORDED--Peninsular Malaysia recorded a trade surplus of 296.1 million ringgit during the first 5 months of 1985. According to figures released by the Statistics Department, exports from January to May totaled to 12.75 billion ringgit, an increase of 7.3 percent compared to the same period last year. The main revenue earners were palm oil, crude petroleum, rubber, manufactured goods, and tin. For the month of May alone, peninsular Malaysia recorded a trade surplus of 41.1 million ringgit, compared to the trade deficit of 252.9 million ringgit in the same month of 1984. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Aug 85 BK]

**BORDER WALL CONSTRUCTION**--The deputy minister of home affairs, Mr Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, says the construction of a wall in strategic places along the Thai-Malaysian border at a cost of 43.3 million ringgit will be started next year. He says the construction of the wall from the state of Perlis to Kelantan will begin as soon as the Tenders Board has made a decision on the contractor. He says the wall will be constructed along places felt necessary and at places where the wall is aimed at checking smuggling activities and infiltration by communist terrorists. Mr Radzi says the project has been well received by Thailand which sees that the move will benefit both countries. He also says the government is drawing up various development programs for the border areas which include the creation of mini estates to raise the living standards of the people. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Aug 85]

CSO: 4200/1403

NEW CALEDONIA

VIOLENT CONFRONTATION AT THIO DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Frederic Filloux: "'Come and Fight on Equal Terms!'" ]

[Text] Thio--Night brought counsel to the government's delegate in New Caledonia, Fernand Wibaux. To solve the delicate problem posed by the Kanak roadblock that was paralyzing the entire mining center of Thio (LE MONDE, 31 July), he had a choice between two solutions: either give in to the demands of the local FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], who were demanding the withdrawal of the mobile gendarmes' squadron stationed in the vicinity of the tribe of St Philippo II, and especially the departure of four gendarmes of the Thio brigade; or to consider a gendarmerie operation "in great strength and with no rough spots", to borrow an expression dear to Edgard Pisani when he was high commissioner to Noumea. The former French ambassador to Lebanon chose the second solution.

There was a nip in the air this Wednesday morning 31 July in Thio. While a little wind off the coast swept across a cloudless sky, the first reinforcements began to arrive: two more squadrons of mobile gendarmes, a detachment of the gendarmerie's elite paratroopers--in all, more than 400 men--, as well as a platoon of tanks with four VBRG's [gendarmerie armored reconnaissance vehicles], including one equipped with a kind of bulldozer blade for clearing the roadblock.

The barrier had been strengthened in the night. The Kanaks had installed an automobile carcass in it and added some tree trunks and huge stones. At the edges of the barricade were about 50 men and women. Here and there, people had lighted fires to warm up. The FLNKS militants had adopted "fedayin dress": combat uniform, mask and keffieh [Bedouin headdress]. But there are no Kalachnikovs in "Kanaky"; there are only what might be called bludgeons, iron bars, hatchets and above all catapults and slingshots, which are generally employed with formidable dexterity.

To feed the sharpshooters, women have little piles of large-caliber stones. A little farther along, they are lining up Molotov cocktails and bottles of paint intended for the armored vehicles.

At 0800 (2300 in Paris) on Tuesday, everyone was ready on the Kanak side. On the barricade, someone was tapping a rhythm on the wreck of a small van. "It's the war dance," the ring-leader, Petro M'Boueri shouted into his microphone.

Then there appeared in the sky three helicopters, two Alouettes, destined for the military authorities, and a Puma transporting the light intervention element (ELI), which was to catch the Kanaks in a pincer movement.

"You, from Martinique, you Pipe Down!"

At 0814, a VBRG raised the tip of its hatch. Immediately, it was the target of a hail of stones and various objects. A little backtracking to gather speed and the huge blue tank, siren blaring and headlights on, crashed headlong into the first components of the barricade; simultaneously, the FLNKS militants threw Molotov cocktails and bottles of red paint which covered the windows of the vehicle, totally blinding the driver.

Immediately after breaking down the barrier, the tank found itself halted opposite the entrance to the tribe and unable to move, while Molotov cocktails began to burn on its body. "There it was stopped!", says a Kanak. "Now we had to block it permanently by plugging its exhaust pipe, but that wasn't easy." The blinded tank was rescued from this bad spot by its twin, which guided it by radio. During their short halt, the vehicles were assaulted by the separatists, who attempted to smash the windows with hatchet blows, striking the glass, which was several centimeters thick, with incredible force, causing it to crack.

After the tanks, the mobile gendarmes attacked, in the midst of a cloud of smoke and tear gas that made everyone beat a retreat. For an hour, the St Philippe II tribe and the surrounding bush resounded with the detonations. Over 200 tear gas and offensive grenades would be thrown by the mobile gendarmes and the paratroopers of the gendarmerie in an attempt to drive back the small groups of Melanesians who were responding with catapults.

As they went by, the police met with some shots, but no damage was done. But the Kanaks were spread out all the way to the cemetery, and the gendarmes were forced to fall back on two occasions, under a rain of projectiles. In spite of everything, they managed to apprehend six of the FLNKS militants.

At 0920, the Kanaks and the gendarmes were face to face in the lane leading to the mission church. In the midst of the gas that was drifting away, a curious dialogue began by megaphone:

"We are asking for an official of the FLNKS to come and discuss with the gendarmes," said an officer, emerging halfway from his tank.

"We don't want to discuss," answered Joseph Mouindou, a member of Thio's leading clan. "We have already filed a list of demands. They have not changed. Now, if you are disposed to fight us barehanded, we agree."

"Come and fight us on equal terms," Petro M'Boueri continued. "You will find yourself with a tamoic (hatchet) planted in your back."

An exhausted but stoical gendarme endured streams of insults: "You, the man from Martinique," shouted Marie-Francoise Machoro, "Pipe down! Because, right now, you're in a bloody mess." "Hubert, get out of there, they're after your skin," someone shouted at one of the Thio gendarmes, whose departure was being demanded by the Kanaks. The gendarme, wearing a bullet-proof jacket, was

quickly evacuated by a tank. For almost 2 hours, the two groups remained face to face. The elite marksmen aimed their telescopic-sight rifles at the white weapons carriers with orders to destroy them if they acted as if they were going to launch their weapons at the gendarmes who were only a few meters from them.

At 1120, the region company commander took the microphone and informed the separatists of Mr Wibaux' decision: "Your demands are not negotiable," he told them. "As for me," Capt Fontaine announced, "I am there to see that traffic moves without risks. There must be free access to the SLN (Nickel Company) wharf (ore tanker terminal). Having said that, you know I still expect you to negotiate.

"Go f... yourself!", someone replied. "As for us, we will stay on the bridge, and work will not resume at the Nickel."

#### The Mouindou Clan

With the blocking of the Nickel Company installations, the separatists were holding an effective means of applying pressure.

Toward noon, the situation relaxed somewhat; the "minister of security" of the FLNKS provisional government, Leopold Joredie, took advantage of it to make a discreet one-hour visit before leaving for Noumea, where it was said he would talk with Roland Kessous, the administrative assistant to Mr Pisani, who was in the territory at the time.

But, toward 1530, the gendarmes again responded to the stone-throwing by firing grenades. "Houses will burn this evening in Thio," the Kanaks promised. The results of these new confrontations: a half dozen wounded.

Even though it is being whispered that its action is being criticized more and more by the FLNKS leadership, the Mouindou clan is more than ever determined to lay down the law in Thio.

8946

CSO: 4219/67

NEW ZEALAND

EDITORIAL ON 'DETERIORATION' IN MILITARY PARTNERSHIP

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "An Empty Chair in Canberra"]

[Text] Few events since the Labour Government took office have signalled the deterioration in the previous military partnership between New Zealand and the United States more clearly than the present talks between the United States and Australia in Canberra. In what is virtually an Anzus ministerial council meeting--without New Zealand--subjects discussed may vitally affect the defence of this country. Yet it is not represented.

It is just a year since the Anzus Council last met in Wellington with the newly elected Lange Government committed to banning nuclear ships from New Zealand ports. The United States Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, then declared the Anzus pact might not survive if New Zealand persisted with such a policy.

Since then diplomatic relations between the two countries have worsened, with New Zealand refusing entry to an American vessel and the United States responding by reducing military ties. The Australian Prime Minister observed in March that Anzus had become a treaty "in name only."

The 15-minute conversations in Kuala Lumpur last week between the Deputy Foreign Minister and the Australian Foreign Minister and Mr Shultz were no substitute for a proper presence at the Canberra talks this week. An empty chair merely furthers the atrophy of Anzus and the isolation of the country.

CSO: 4200/1457

NEW ZEALAND

DEPUTY MINISTER HOLDS REGIONAL MEETINGS IN KUALA LUMPUR

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by David Porter]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 14 Jul--New Zealand had offered assurances to the ASEAN nations that there would be no wobbling in its support for Western interests in Southeast Asia or elsewhere, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Frank O'Flynn said here.

He also registered the government's appreciation to Australia for expanding bilateral defence cooperation at some domestic cost and inconvenience during three days of talks with the region's major powers.

New Zealand and U.S. officials said the Anzus issue had been amicably discussed in a brief meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in which existing positions were reinforced.

But Mr O'Flynn, during an explanation at ASEAN's request of New Zealand's non-nuclear position, took the opportunity to reaffirm--as he did to Mr Shultz--that Wellington's stance was firm and not expected to change.

Speaking in an interview in Kuala Lumpur on Saturday before his departure, Mr O'Flynn also described New Zealand's "spat" with the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) over tariff access as very much a dead issue.

The members of ASEAN--Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei--had been "very commendatory," and expressed considerable interest in New Zealand's market-opening moves, Mr O'Flynn and officials said.

New Zealand had expressed misgivings as to whether a political settlement could be reached on the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea--the main issue discussed here during the annual meeting between the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand, its five Pacific-dialogue partners and the European Community (EC).

But it had offered assurances of support for ASEAN's efforts to achieve a solution, and said it would continue to support the recognition of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CDGK) in the United Nations this year, said Mr O'Flynn.



Officials say Mr O'Flynn's explanation of the nuclear issue had been received without comment, but great interest.

"I explained our policy along pretty settled lines, emphasising it was for our own strategic purposes and that we were not setting off to lead the world," said Mr O'Flynn.

"I also emphasised there was not going to be any wobbling in our support for Western interests here or anywhere else and that we were still as interested in the security of this region as we ever had been," he said.

The ASEAN ministers had been told they would find New Zealand as reliable a friend and partner as in the past.

Mr O'Flynn said he also touched on next month's proposed debate by the South Pacific Forum on establishing a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific, and how this fitted in with ASEAN's long-term hope to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN), free from superpower rivalry, in Southeast Asia.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, told NZPA here that ASEAN had realised it had problems establishing such a zone because it could not prevent nuclear-armed vessels entering international waters.

But he described New Zealand as a "very good friend" of Thailand and ASEAN.

CSO: 4200/1457

NEW ZEALAND

## WELLINGTON BACKS ASEAN'S CAMBODIA INITIATIVE

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Jul 85 p 7

[Article by David Porter]

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR. — New Zealand offered support here for moves to resolve the Kampuchean problem although Asean's latest initiative seemed to have been torpedoed when Vietnam signalled its rejection.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur yesterday advised the Malaysian Foreign Ministry it regarded the latest proposal by Asean (the Association of South-east Asian Nations) as a repetition of one by Thailand which it had rejected earlier in the month.

Asean, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei, had earlier endorsed a proposal that Hanoi should hold indirect talks with the Kampuchean resistance forces waging a war on the Thai-Kampuchean border which could include representatives from the Vietnam-backed Government of Heng Samrin now ruling in Kampuchea.

Asean's Pacific dialogue partners and the European Economic Community endorsed the proposal but Western officials here said the proposal to resolve the six-year Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea was unlikely to get off the ground.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Frank O'Flynn said New Zealand had "noted the proposal and left it at that." New Zealand has consistently in its foreign policy on south-east Asia said it would follow Asean's line on the Kampuchean issue.

Vietnam said it cannot understand why Asean proposed that Vietnam meet with Kampuchean guerrillas for indirect talks on its occupation of Kampuchea.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Malaysia Nguyen Can called on the Malaysian Foreign Ministry to express his country's "surprise" at the Asean proposal.

An embassy statement said that on July 3 Thailand made the same proposal, which Hanoi rejected on July 5.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry asked Malaysia to explain why Asean adopted the rejected Thai proposal as its own.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Svetsila on July 3 announced the proposal that Vietnam and the three Kampuchean resistance factions fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea hold "proximity talks." In such meetings, the two sides would sit in different rooms and communicate through a courier.

Vietnamese Embassy official Ngo Van Hoa declined to say if the statement constituted a rejection of the Asean proposal. — NZPA.

NEW ZEALAND

UK POLICE IDENTIFY FRENCH AGENT IN GREENPEACE CASE

HK280726 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] London, 28 Aug (AFP)--British and New Zealand police have identified a French secret service agent who was in London in May and met the two agents charged with murder in Auckland in connection with the bombing of the Greenpeace ship "Rainbow Warrior," a newspaper reported here today.

The conservative DAILY MAIL said the agent, using a false French passport in the name of Eric Andreine, checked into the Vanderbilt Hotel in West London on 29 May, paying cash.

British police know his real identity, and he is one of the three agents wanted in Auckland, and named by a French special inquiry on Monday, the MAIL said, citing British and New Zealand detectives.

"Eric Andreine" met four agents of the French DGSE (General Directorate for External Security), including the two agents--Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart--arrested under false names in New Zealand and facing trial for murder and arson, the MAIL said.

The newspaper said Andreine made a series of telephone calls to the Air France office in London, and to DGSE headquarters in Paris from his hotel room, indicating that the operation against the ecological movement's ship was decided and coordinated in Paris.

The MAIL said that at the same time two other agents visited the Barnet Marine Centre where they paid 1,400 pounds (1,900 dollars) in new bank notes for the rubber dinghy and outboard engine used to mine the "Warrior."

CSO: 5600/4401

NEW ZEALAND

NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER LISTS ECONOMIC POLICIES

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 6 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] The leader of the National Party, Mr McLay, yesterday spelled out the party's alternative approach to economic management.

"The National Party's future economic policies must be such as to get the government out of business--and to keep it out," he said in a speech to the Auckland Life Underwriters Association.

He said National wanted to create consistent policies that gave the business community confidence to make long-term investment decisions.

But the party would not support a return to the regulatory controls of the past.

"Whatever may have been the need for them at the time of their use they have no place in the economy of the future," he said.

The party's broad economic policies were:

--To encourage development of those primary and secondary industries in which New Zealand had a comparative advantage in international trade;

--to promote greater competition, efficiency and production in the home markets;

--to restructure the labour markets--in essence, return to voluntary unionism;

--to increase the efficiency and flexibility of capital markets;

--to reduce government functions that the private sector could properly undertake;

--to substantially reduce government spending;

--to make it clear the government was very much in control of economic affairs.

The National Party would also oppose the further removal of tax deductions on existing life insurance and superannuation premiums.

He attacked Government moves toward "tax neutrality" on super-annuation schemes and life insurance premiums.

Although 70 percent of the 1.2 million New Zealanders with life insurance had taxable incomes of less than \$20,000 a year, their savings helped form a base for economic growth.

"We will continue our policy to encourage savings, including those achieved through contributions to super schemes and the payment of life insurance policy premiums."

CSO: 4200/1399

NEW ZEALAND

FORMER NATIONALIST MINISTER PRAISES LABOR REFORMS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Patricia Herbert]

[Text] A former member of Sir Robert Muldoon's Cabinet, Mr Derek Quigley, yesterday praised the initiatives Labour had taken to change the rules of the economic game.

The pace of this economic change had his wholehearted support, Mr Quigley said.

These decisions had been acted on with conviction by the Government, he told a horticultural trade fair finance seminar in Auckland.

Mr Quigley, who fell foul of Sir Robert and quit politics at the last election, said the general thrust of the policies had substantial bipartisan political support.

He named Federated Farmers, the Manufacturers' Federation, the Employers' Federation, the business community, the financial sector, and "a number of the more far-sighted unions" as examples of groups who supported the policies.

Mr Quigley said the Labour Government's approach was characterised by:

--A concentration on medium-term rather than short-term objectives.

--A recognition of the need to review the extent and nature of Government intervention in the economy to promote flexibility.

--Acceptance that social equity objectives could be met only with strong and sustainable economic growth.

Mr Quigley praised the initiatives Labour had taken to change the rules of the economic game since coming to power but said it could not claim all the credit for all that had been improved.

Among the "impressive structural changes" Mr Quigley said National had embarked on was the abolition of supplementary minimum prices and "the beginning of the end of unlimited 1 per cent Reserve Bank finance for producer boards."

"Yes, these too were pre-Labour despite some current protestations to the contrary," he said.

Mr Quigley also quoted the deregulation of transport, the industry restructuring programme, the freeing of foreign exchange markets, the agreement to phase out import licensing and replace it with tariff protection, the C.E.R. treaty and voluntary unionism as examples of positive National achievements.

But he said the pace of change had picked up dramatically since the election. As well, the belief the economy should be revamped had been "acted on with conviction."

The changes introduced had resulted in a wholesale dismantling of an additional range of tax-payer and consumer of assistance to various sectors and had his wholehearted support, Mr. Quigley said.

Declaring that he was not alone in this, he indicated that the National Party also generally supported the market application of Rogernomics.

Mr Quigley said New Zealand had now been thrown in at the deep end of the international pool, with the Government setting the over-all environment and leaving people to make their own decisions and to take their own risks and rewards.

He welcomed this but said change had a political cost, as demonstrated by the Timaru by-election result and the difficulty Labour was having with some of its own members over economic direction.

In contrast, he applauded the attitude adopted by the president of Federated Farmers, Mr Peter Elworthy, describing it as "both courageous and sensible."

"Mr Elworthy is in effect saying that although farmers are hurting, they will continue to support the general direction of Government policy provided it is applied evenhandedly across all sectors of the economy," Mr Quigley said.

Mr Quigley confirmed in his speech that the National Government planned to end Reserve Bank credit to the producer boards.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, said he was not surprised that Mr Quigley supported the Government's economic policies. This was because they were markedly distinct from those of the former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon.

Mr Quigley had severe differences with National policy when he was in the Cabinet.

CSO: 4200/1399

NEW ZEALAND

DOLLAR FLOAT REFLECTS CHEER, GLOOM

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Jul 85 p 18

[Text]

The changes in the value of the floating New Zealand dollar, or the Kiwi as it has become known inelegantly in financial circles, bring their own reasons for cheer and gloom at the same time. If the dollar rises in value it indicates some international confidence in the New Zealand economy; but that very rise makes New Zealand goods more expensive to export. If the dollar falls in value, it helps New Zealand exporters, and therefore the country as a whole, but indicates slightly more international uncertainty about the performance of the New Zealand economy.

There have been reasons for cheer and gloom on both counts recently. However, the swings have not been huge and would seem to warrant a measure of moderation in response to them. On June 18, the New Zealand dollar's buying rate was 0.4630 against the United States dollar; on July 2 it had risen to 0.4910 against the United States dollar. By Thursday this week it had slipped back to 0.4790 against the United States dollar. Just before the New Zealand dollar was floated on March 4, it was worth 0.4490 against the United States dollar.

Some of the changes are because of the varying strengths of the United States dollar but the New Zealand dollar has still been increasing in value. Over the last day or two it has fallen a little again, possibly because of some selling, partly because of a feeling that it may have gone slightly too high. The reasons for the changes are diverse. The recent rise can be attributed largely to several factors. One is that this is the time of the year when receipts are coming to the country from the sale of its produce overseas. Money coming into the country from that source creates a demand for New Zealand dollars. Like other items, the price of the dollar is influenced by supply and

demand.

A second factor has been the interest of overseas investors in New Zealand. The Budget, with its lower internal deficit, impressed a number of financial observers and markets overseas, particularly in Europe and in Japan. Their money comes into the country in two separate ways. One is through borrowing by New Zealand companies seeking offshore loans. The second is through overseas investors wanting to take options in New Zealand Government stock to get the high interest rates. Interest rates have a strong influence in both these sources of funds, the companies because they find it cheaper to borrow overseas, and the overseas investors because it is a Government-guaranteed high interest rate. The seeking of a Government stock tender of \$300 million since the Budget attracted some international attention. Some of the European investors have been individuals looking for a high yield. Some have been looking for commercial paper having bearer certificates so that they can avoid tax.

While borrowing by New Zealand firms gathers momentum, the amount of borrowing by the Government has decreased markedly. The Government's policy is to borrow only to repay debt or to maintain official reserves. There is no new borrowing for the requirements of the current account. There is obviously some flexibility about the official reserves and the Government may occasionally build them up to a target that has not been announced. At the moment, New Zealand's official reserves amount to \$2.7 billion, which is enough for slightly more than two months current payments. That is not enough to be unreservedly cheerful about; but since it is the kind of amount that New Zealand usually has in its reserves, there is no reason to despair.

CSO: 4200/1399



NEW ZEALAND

FINANCE MINISTER HAILS GROWTH, URGES CAUTION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

Economic growth is good for New Zealand — but there can be too much of a good thing, according to the Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas.

"Over-rapid growth concentrated in very short periods is not conducive to the best long-term development of the economy," Mr Douglas said in a comment on the gross domestic product figures for the March quarter released yesterday.

The figure showed that the economy contracted one percent between the December, 1984, and March quarters, the first decrease recorded since the March quarter of 1983.

"This country last year hit a 7.6 percent growth rate, ahead of all 23 of the other countries in the OECD. But the figure was achieved at a high cost in inflation and a worsened balance of payments," Mr Douglas said in statement.

"Growth spurts of that

kind are not sustainable beyond the short run. They put a strain on the economy which inevitably requires them to be followed by a flattening out and a period of consolidation."

## Strain

Mr Douglas said growth in the past had been forced by the monetary and fiscal blow-out which the National Government encouraged in the last desperate days of the Muldoon administration.

He warned against extreme interpretations of the figures at the commencement of any sustained economic downturn.

"There is no evidence to support that view," he said.

Quarterly figures were normally volatile, and they were also frequently subject to major revisions at a later stage as better data came to hand, with adjustments of more than one percent at times.

"For technical reasons, care is also needed in drawing conclusions. The major contributor to the 'decline' in output for fishing, forestry and mining was, in fact, an increase in oil exploration," he said.

"The way the measuring system works, increased oil exploration is recorded as a decline in output, unless oil is actually found."

Mr Douglas said the figure was not recording falls in output across the board. There were many cross-currents in the present pictures.

"Manufacturing output declined, but much of it came from a single group, fabricated metals, and

could simply be a reflection of a change in major project activity."

## Consistent

Hours worked in manufacturing increased during the March period and registered employment, building permits and import orders were all consistent at this stage with sustained activity.

Building permits hit record levels in May, which could create building activity over the next 12 months, stocks were in good shape, and investment and employment intentions all suggested that business confidence was high, he said.

"What we're seeing is an indication of growth at more sustainable levels, and a continuation of the movement away from the stop-go policies of the past," said Mr Douglas.

"The economy needs a dampening of activity levels to achieve this. Such a development will, in fact, help resources to flow into the most productive uses during the period ahead."  
— NZPA.

CSO: 4200/1457

NEW ZEALAND

## GOVERNMENT DECISIONS PROMPT TEXTILE INDUSTRY FEARS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

Manufacturers of clothing and textiles spent the weekend examining the consequences of Government decisions on the industry announced by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Caygill.

While on the surface the decisions did not appear radical, their end results are said to have a potentially disastrous effect on the industry.

The path set by the Government is seen as meaning that the textile industry will soon be excluded from licence protection against imports.

### Foreseen

The president of the New Zealand Textile and Garment Manufacturers' Federation, Mr Peter Rudkin, said the apparel industry was not yet committed to that path, but the industry foresaw that direction, despite its being contrary to Labour's election manifesto.

Import duty alone was not enough to ensure job protection in New Zealand, he said.

"It proves the Government is intent on following a free-market policy, even at the expense of thousands

of jobs. The theory of re-allocation of jobs to new unknown industries will not work.

"The industry currently employs about 30,000, making it one of the country's largest employers. Most of these are women, mainly living in less populated areas, who would find it difficult to find work elsewhere.

### Estimate

"The textile and garment federation estimates that for every million dollars of clothing and textile imports, 30 to 35 jobs are placed in jeopardy."

Mr Rudkin said that the Government seemed to have ignored the extremely valuable contribution that the industry made to the economy.

"The Government has found fault in the Berl economic survey prepared for the industry. However, these objections were foreseen, and the Government assumptions make very little difference to the conclusions, which indicate adverse effects on the living standards of all New Zealanders," said Mr Rudkin.

"The industry has achieved remarkable ex-

port success, despite its exclusion from the closer economic relations agreement. The textile and garment industry is the only New Zealand industry which does not have unhindered access to the large Australian market.

"The Government has committed itself to securing Australian access, and this is commended by the federation.

"The industry is extremely efficient and price competitive when compared with other OECD countries.

"Naturally, we — like other Western countries — cannot compete against cheap Asian imports. But tourists and New Zealanders returning home after travelling overseas all realize that New Zealand clothing and textiles are extremely good value, and exceptional quality.

"We are extremely concerned that the New Zealand market will, over the next few years, be taken from us by the Government's policies.

"These policies will harm the industry. They are not in the best interests of employment, and they can only hurt New Zealand as a whole."

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS EXAMINES VIEWS OF PHILIPPINE COMMUNISM

Quezon City VERITAS in English 14 Jul 85 pp 24, 25, 27

[Article by Gilda Cordero-Fernando: "Tempest in a Teapot--"Reds-1"]

[Text] (These views belong to the owners of the initials, not the author).

SO MANY raved about the movie "The Killing Fields." One tennis player was so moved that he said he was buying a shotgun to protect his family. So I saw the movie. It's because it's such a poetic, well-edited movie that it won so many hearts. But I came out of it very angry. Doubtless everything it documents is historically true--there is nothing to mitigate the genocide that was the Khmer Rouge regime. And the movie really wrung it dry: the hero wading in a field of Mad-in-Vancouver skulls; the hero, now in weary gray, doing back-breaking work in the muddy fields of a commune, his face gray-green with mold (?); the hero being prodded by a fifteen-year-old Khmer Rouge in black pajamas with her rifle butt; and his only two plants (the only two living things in his life!) are cruelly uprooted by these soul-less Commies. One worker is smothered to death with a plastic bag put over his head for being slow. And heroically little brown brother cleaves wife and children to serve white master. Enough already!

The nuns in school used to tell us that communists wore iron-nailed boots and stepped on the consecrated host. Later, in the fifties, the propaganda was that if you worked in a commune you were without face or identity, that communism divided families and set children against parents etc. and all the foreign news we ever read is through the red-white-and-blue glasses of Time and Newsweek. My comment is simply: it's now 1985, the world is bigger, why do so many Filipinos still accept without question anything that originates from the US? Because if the beautiful propaganda that is "Killing Fields" has worked, the Khmer Rouge is now accepted by the moviegoer as the prototype for all communist regimes all over the world. Is it?

With things in our country going on the way they are I think it's about time we gave communism a real hearing instead of fleeing everytime the word "communist" is dropped. I'd personally like to know what communism in the Philippines is all about so that I have a choice of whether to reject it, to accept it, or to choose its better aspects perhaps to use. And I don't know about you, but me, I'd rather not have the Americans doing the enlightening for me.

Why? Because the same Khmer Rouge which was responsible for all that carnage is now getting aid from the US. (Soviet-backed Vietnam avowed US enemy has driven out the Khmer Rouge from Cambodia and the only way for the Vietnamese in turn to be driven out of Cambodia is if the US supported the guerrillas who embarrassingly include remnants of Pol Pot faithfuls). In the Philippines, my friends don't know which they're more afraid of: a take-over by the NPA or US aid to the military which would make of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao the real killing fields. Coincidentally my friend Peng just borrowed beta tapes of old 1940s documentaries where the American announcer kept referring to "the glorious, valiant Red Army!" Talk about principles.

So for a week I sought out Reds, leftists, nationalists, and one sympathizer with grave misgivings. We talked in homes, clubs, buses, restaurants, beer gardens. CL explains that there is no such thing as communism in the world at the present time. That a true economic communist system is like that which is practised by a family--therefore taking from the common kitty according to each member's needs. For instance the father brings in the most money but a daughter who may need all of it for an operation may use all of this money. There is no society yet that can say, if you need more you take more. What therefore exists in some countries today is socialism. It is called communism to differentiate it from capitalist socialism like England's and America's. It is a socialism that reacts or is modified by the fact that one is still under a global capitalist encirclement. China even cohabits with transnationals such as Coca Cola because it believes it is strong enough to make these companies abide by their rules. It has allowed the entry of Pierre Cardin provided he helps them sell their silk all over Europe. Coca Cola, according to CSA, is not the foremost drink of the Chinese since, first of all it has been priced out of reach of the ordinary man, to protect the local products. But trading with the outside world gives China the hard currency it needs to buy the Western machines that it wishes to copy. Plus jet planes that can deliver their nuclear weapons.

As for the Philippines, continues LRC, I imagine what they would want is a sort of transition--socialist with capitalistic characteristics. Possibly in the beginning they would encourage and support Philippine business since we will no longer import construction materials, clothes, food, jewelry, cosmetics and such.

GB: I suppose we'll be making our own soap. But will anybody buy it?

CL: It will not get bought if you have all the other soaps. Like during the Japanese time--we started on our own--soap, bakya [wooden shoes], pomade, lamps and our own entertainment in the form of stage shows. Then the Americans returned. Free trade na naman [also]: Bagsak lahat [Everything (Phil. enterprise) went bankrupt]. You say, kasi pangit ang sabon natin [because our soap was unpleasant], but actually you did not give it a chance. It needs a kind of re-orientation to accept local things because in the beginning they will always be quite crude. I always like to quote President Garcia who said if you don't protect your own it's like sending a little boy out to fight the neighborhood maton [bully]. You've got to help him.

GB: The US could retaliate by an embargo on raw materials we need for manufacturing. So in the beginning it would be very difficult, I imagine. We won't even have cotton for textiles. But if we could once make sinamay [coarse cloth made from abaca fibers] and jusi [a fabric woven from mixture of abaca, pineapple, and silk fibers] and pina [fabric made from pineapple fibers] I'm sure we'll come up with something. It takes a lot of re-orientation to think small--but imagine to eventually not have to be enslaved to dollars! Products would improve with time. Development is not arithmetical but geometric since we are not beginning from a primitive society--we avail of inventions, of knowledge already existing.

CL: For instance the question of roads. The ILO has made a study that says if we make roads using our excess manpower without too many high tech machines we could get them done so much more cheaply per kilometer.

JVA: Infrastructure projects become so expensive because of too many fancy bulldozers, graders and so forth. The drive for modernization is so ingrained in us--it's always got to be the high state of the art.

CL: And our orientation is such because the guy who lent us the money wants us to buy his machines and his technology. He has his own priorities. Plus the American-educated Filipino expert's experience is that high tech is the only way to do roads.

FCA: But the Filipino is so ingenious. You give him four posts and he'll make a house. He can certainly make a road even with simple machines--after all he made the rice terraces. The Romans made the Appian Way--it's still there!

GL: What about my house--would I stay in it?

JVA: Yes, you will own and live in your house.

GB: What if it's say, four corners large?

JVA: Even though. But maybe by then you won't want to live in a big house. Kasi baka walanang maids [Because perhaps there are no maids]?

GB: What? You mean I can't keep my Linda who makes the best caldereta [goat meat stew] in the world?

JVA: You may have her or you might not. Because now Linda will have options. She won't be staying with you because she needs a job. You'd have to pay her a tremendous salary to compete with the pay of factory jobs. Even with a child she can have a job because there will be day care centers. So she must love you to stay with you. As for a big house, in a socialist set-up orientations change. In Sweden they don't like big houses anymore because they're such a burden--who'd scrub the floor?

CSA: There won't be burgis [bourgeois] as we know burgis today. The level of the masa [masses] will be higher. Even a taxi driver can have a sister in

medical school. There will no longer be burgis food either. Caldereta will be affordable by everyone. In China they used to have an apricot wine which only the emperor and his cronies drank. Now everyone drinks apricot wine.

In this connection when Jacobo Timmerman went to Nicaragua he was surprised not to find soap to buy at any place. Now if you're hostile you're bound to ask what system is this that can't even produce soap! Well, he found out that the Sandinistas were producing 20% more than the total consumption before. Because the peasants had learned to use soap--they were no longer struggling with ash!

GL: What about my Noritake set and my Rogers silver and my emerald earrings with diamonds around--will that be taken from me?

JVA: They'd hardly bother with that. And you better keep them--there won't be beautiful china or silverware for years. But in exchange people won't be hungry, no one will go over your fence and kill you to steal your silverware, no one will carnap the Toyota you parked outside the grocery for five minutes.

GB: How many cars will I be allowed to own?

JVA: How many can you drive at the same time?

GB: But if I can drive one and my husband can drive one and my son...

JVA: In the new set-up you may not even want two cars. First there may be a shortage of gasoline if the US decides to have sanctions on gasoline, drugs, other necessities, like they did in China. Millions died before the Chinese were able to make penicillin and other antibiotics on their own. It's really a vision you must be willing to suffer for.

CL: However, a socialized country will have a first class public transportation system. In Russia they pay like five kopeks to get anywhere quickly and comfortably and there's even a nice chandelier in the subway.

GB: And when will all this be?

CL: Not soon. Not within my lifetime. Nor yours.

GB: I thought the NPA was about to stalemate and after that it would only be a matter of time. Like JVA said, five years.

CL: That's only the beginning of the hard part.

GB: Prissy here has the impression that if the NPA wins the squatters next door will take over her house.

JVA: The squatters will be given their own place but now where they can't earn a living. Districts will be decentralized. There will be technological scattering and therefore jobs where you're staying.

FCA: Good. There does seem something terribly amiss with Makati being a ghost town by 8 p.m. There's no place for workers to live cheaply in Makati that's why they have to commute all the way from Moonwalk or Alabang and back. What a waste of time and effort and gasoline! Even in the Singapore high rise buildings a worker lives next door to his factory. He can shop for anything he needs within the block. So maybe they'll do that with Makati--make some of the office buildings condominium residences.

GB: Sounds like a Flash Gordon set.

JVA: Indeed it does. But that's the ideal. Some of the houses will be in the centers of business. Some of the offices and factories will be transferred to the countryside. For instance isn't it ridiculous that strawberries have to come all the way from Baguio in order to become strawberry ice cream? So maybe processing centers will be relocated at the point of supply. Kung rasyon na any gasolina, sasabihin mo bang [If gasoline is rationed, will you be saying that] all your rice will still be coming from Central Luzon? Each cluster will have its own residences, production centers and cultural center, all within biking radius. Hindi mo na kailangang mag-aerobics. [You will not need to do aerobics.]

GB: What about the mechanics for it--where do you get all the money to make all those monumental changes?

JVA: Pinag-uusapan pa yon.

GB: What enterprises are supposed to be controlled by the government?

JVA: The utilities--electricity, water, transportation.

GB: You mean the bus system?

JVA: Yes--strategic mass transpo that needs to move whether it's profitable or not. Yong mga tricycle hindi na bali muna [Those tricycles not broken first]. Factories that produce machines I suppose will also be regulated so that we don't have several car factories duplicating each other's possibilities. Siguro [perhaps] there would be one car factory, one factory for small agricultural machines like hand tractors and such, another factory for making boats so that we can catch more fish since we're an archipelago.

GB: Even a big fishing boat cum freezers and cannery like the one owned by the Japs? You know, the one that comes into our waters, catches our fish, cans them right in the ocean and sells us the tinned sardines.

MA: Why couldn't we have bought a boat for instance with the P400 million lent to Sariling Sikap [government economic program] instead of making people dig fishponds in their backyard to put tilapia [a kind of fish] in?

JVA: Obvious ba? [Isn't it obvious?] Because the foreign power that lent the money might not relish the idea of spending it on fishing boats to compete with theirs. So 'yon. Dapat wala ng ganon [There must be nothing like that].



GB: What about haciendas?

JVA: Land is strategic that is why its use is controlled. Small farms like two or three hectares will be in private hands--whatever the family can till on their own because there won't be many helpers.

GB: What about my 12-hectare mango plantation. How small is a "small" farm?

JVA: The administration's land reform program has defined that. We'll stick to that definition. There will be no vast tracts of land in the hands of single owners. Planting of sugarcane or coconuts which are highly dependent on foreign patronage will probably be reduced. We can explore new possibilities--like cotton, mulberry for silkworms, whatever.

GB: Will there be confiscation of land?

JVA: Only of ill-gotten properties and businesses--yes, of imperialists, exploiting classes like cronies, and traitors. Everything else taken over will be paid for.

GB: What would you do with someone like Enrique Zobel? Hindi naman crony yan. [Indeed he is not a crony!]

JVA: Shouldn't the question be in reverse: what will Zobel do to us? He's rich, powerful and quick. So the question is more, what will he allow us to do to him? He may opt to live in another country, in which case all the property he leaves behind will be confiscated. On the other hand if he has enough love for the people as he demonstrates, he may decide to join them. There could be a real partnership who knows? But one thing is sure--Zobel's wealth has its own logic beyond his own preferences.

GB: What about factories--say a textile or a garment factory?

JVA: They will be in private hands much like they are today.

GB: But that's capitalistic! Akala ko ba communistic ang program ninyo. [I thought that your program is communistic.]

JVA: May communists sa NDF pero ang programa Pilipino lang [There are communists in the National Democratic Front, but the program is simply Filipino.] Call it what you wish.

CL: In the beginning it would probably be combination of socialist and capitalist. Some European countries are 50% socialist, 50% capitalist. What the Left is after is merely a chance for people to see what's good for us. If people are happy with 50-50 di sakay na rin. It's for us all to decide. We could backslide into more capitalism or surge forward into more socialism.

OA. Gaya ng [Like] China, they're experimenting. Only in reverse.

GB: What about a paper mill? Who can own a paper mill?

JVA: Private capital. But you get the pulp from the forest. Who owns the forest? That's not your own private preserve. So you pay a high tax for the use of forest products, because the people become your partners in your paper mill. That's because the government gives it back to them in strategic services.

GB: What about a printing press, or publishing--would there be room for a small private book publishing house?

JVA: The writing of textbooks would probably be in government hands. But other kinds of books, yong pambongga sa'yo na yon.

CL: You don't know--at that particular time you may realize that you want to be immersed in what would change school children's outlook. So there's the question of whether you would still want to do your own, that you'd want to be isolated. You'd probably be one of the first to be invited in. You might get caught up in the whole process since there would be so much love and fellowship around.

GB: Me, join a government book project? I think not.

CL: You may have a hostile attitude now to whatever the government does, but what if you feel that it's your government?

JVA: So, as we were saying, anything that adds a wrinkle to a basic product--like making rice into breakfast cereal, is private enterprise. If there's someone who can make coconut oil more palatable, he can venture into that privately.

GB: What I can see in this program of yours is that there's nothing going in it for the upper middle and upper class. You will buy up their properties to distribute to the poor. You will raise their taxes. You will limit their cars. You will remove their maids.

JVA: Don't think in terms of losing so many things to the people--rather of not losing so many things to the imperialists--because slowly removing multinational companies is another of the programs of the Left. In the Philippines you just brush your teeth, smoke a cigarette, take a soft drink, shampoo your hair and a multinational company makes money. A guy puts up a hamburger stand, can't compete, so he becomes an outlet for McDonald's, just to survive.

GB: But I look at the list of all these 93 top US firms--and that's the cream only!--that you want to dismantle and I just go crazy! I've lived all my life with Firestone, Procter and Gamble, Singer, Kodak, Scott Paper--I can't even imagine the Philippines without them! What you want to do is mind boggling! Is it necessary to destroy everything in order to put your new order? And what do you do with all those workers who are dislocated? What substitute to multinational capital would you be able to raise up? You might be like a child looking at the innards of a clock he broke into a thousand pieces...

MA: It all hinges on whether you guys are practical enough, over and above being visionary, to make a social system work that the capitalist system hasn't been able to make work for years.

JVA: How can it not work? What for instance, are Firestone and Goodyear doing here that we could not have been doing by ourselves so many years back? Sino bang pumatay sa Jacinto Rubber? [Who killed Jacinto Rubber?] Di sila rin, because they don't want local competition.

OA: Who are the multinational employees here? Who makes it feasible for them? Local talent. Sila lang ang tagautos. [They are the supervisors.]

JVA: Sime Darby comes here and its consultant is my old classmate in UP. Without this guy the company would lose millions just in purchasing. Filipino technicians run the company. As for the drug laboratories they buy researches of pharmacological products from the bright doctors of the PGH. No research is developed here--the guys are sent to the US to finish the research so we never learn to make the drugs here. We buy the end product--sometimes of Filipinos research from the US. We have so many bright boys--we even have some in NASA.

OA: This Calvin Klein jeans I'm wearing, guess who makes them?

GB: As for the pineapple plantations in Mindanao--we supply 95% of the world's pineapples and what good has that done us? All I know is that in Mindanao people are still hungry, are still poor, in fact on the brink of revolution.

JVA: Multinational firms only benefit foreign companies and a very small segment of the local population. Hindi natin kinakain yang pinya diyan [We don't eat those pineapples], if we planted vegetables even on one-tenth of that land maybe we wouldn't be the most malnourished country in the world survey.

OA: I just think of all my talented friends and colleagues who've left to work abroad...what a waste! Maybe we could even attract that brain-drain back.

GB: But let's go to my original question. Isn't there anything to console the privileged class, since so many of them are in the struggle?

CL: I think it's about time the poor got a break. It's just shifting the fulcrum from minority to majority.

JLS: The Philippines is 99% poor and 1% rich--they almost all know one another...

OA: Me I just tell it straight. Like it's icing on the cake--you'll just now be spreading it evenly so that each one can have a taste.

JVA: For me it's satisfaction enough to see that my neighbor isn't starving, that my brother isn't in need, that there aren't too many beggars knocking on

my windshield. Spiritual gains always surpass material losses. Sa akin okayna'yon [That's OK to me.]

GB: Tingnan natin. [We'll see.]

The Slogans on the Red Banners During Rallies and Their Meanings [boxed item]

IMPERIALISMO: The final stage of capitalism where free competition has given rise to the concentration of production and capital in the hands of a few. Also called monopoly capitalism. Unless it engages in imperialist expansion the American ruling class of monopoly capitalists would not be able to cope even temporarily with the crisis of overproduction.

This takes the form of granting bogus independence to the Philippines and going into all kinds of one-sided treaties like Parity Rights, Military Bases, JUSMAG (through which the US controls the military) etc. It takes the form of US monopoly control of at least 50% of total business assets. (Our economically dependent independent state is called neo-colonialism)

PIYUDALISMO: The most immediate manifestation of feudalism is the possession of vast areas of cultivable land by a few. It is a way of life where the principal force of production, the peasant, is oppressed and exploited by the landlord through exorbitant land rent, usury, compulsory menial services, etc.

The encomienda system instituted by the Spaniards made possible further accumulation of land by a few. The colonial authorities also turned to large scale cultivation of crops for export at a confiscatory price--a practice that persists to the present. (Ex: Filipinos no longer eat the best "export quality" prawns, fish and mangoes). Early on all quota restrictions to agricultural products exported to the US were removed. This has kept the Philippines a colonial, and agrarian economy highly dependent on a few export crops (like sugar which the US no longer wants to buy). Raw materials are bought cheaply from the Philippines, processed and sold back to us, in dollars, please.

BUREAUCRAT KAPITALISMO: Exploitation, according to the Left, cannot be done without the assistance of local collaborators. It is only this very small segment who benefit locally from these exploitative transactions.

Because of the bureaucrat capitalists, say the Leftists, it is very difficult to push anything pro-Filipino without getting accused of being subversive.

--Mostly from PSR

CSO: 4200/1381

PHILIPPINES

KALAW: MODERATES WILL JOIN REBELS IF MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED

HK191548 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Aug 85 p 24

[Text] The moderate opposition will shift from parliamentary struggle to armed revolution if President Marcos declares martial law again, MP Eva Estrada Kalaw (Liberal Party, Manila) warned over the weekend.

In a talk with members of the Makati Rotary, Kalaw said a clean and honest election is the last recourse for the peaceful resolution of the current national crisis. "If free and honest elections are denied or the popular will is frustrated, the only alternative would be to join the ranks of those working for a violent overthrow of the authoritarian government," Kalaw said.

Kalaw said declaring martial law is tempting at this time.

With it, she said, the President eliminates the risk of losing in a presidential election and gain the time needed to "arbitrarily manipulate political structures, alignments and economic conditions for him to continue in power."

Kalaw pointed out that it would not be out of character for the President to spring such a surprise. "Could it be that while the President is diverting the public attention with the possibility of a snap presidential election, he may actually and secretly be preparing the grounds for a redeclaration of martial law?" she wondered.

She stated that, among other indications, she is bothered by the fact that presidential spokesmen have been accusing the opposition of playing into the hands of the communists by filing the impeachment resolution in the Batasan.

Kalaw said she expects the administration to now start putting together testimonies of "newly surfaced rebel surrenderees (whether New People's Army or elements of the Moro National Liberation Front), accusing all of us 56 opposition Batasan MP of being subversives."

She also noted the restiveness of the organized labor, as indicated by notices of strike that the Ministry of Labor and Employment receives almost daily.

Kalaw said Labor Minister Blas Ople has acknowledged that the President has seriously considered in the Cabinet meetings the declaration of a state of national emergency.

If martial law is not declared and the President calls the presidential elections this year, the opposition presidential candidate will win in the polls, Kalaw said.

Victory in an election is important to the President since such a fresh mandate would enable him to "cow the opposition into timidity and to lay down the basis for claiming to all the sundry that moves to impeach him were unfounded."

Kalaw expressed the fear a reelection would embolden Marcos to further muzzle the opposition, whether in the Batasan, in the streets, in the mountains or in media. "The President would also have no reluctance to reinstate General Fabian Ver as Armed Forces chief of staff as soon as the San-Diganbayan exonerates him in the Aquino-Galman double murder conspiracy and the administration's men in the armed and police forces could then pursue with greater vigor their role as instruments of terror," she added.

But at least two factors, she said, constrain the President from calling a snap presidential elections.

The constitutionality of the President's resignation and his bid for re-elections has to be settled. Besides, the expenses of P[peso]300 million to P400 million for the elections would run counter to the International Monetary Fund-prescribed recovery program which required the government to hold down its budget deficit.

If in spite of these constraints, the President still decides to seek re-election, Kalaw predicted an opposition victory. The cards are stacked heavily in the opposition's favor because of the various major issues that put the present regime in a bad light, she said.

Kalaw cited, among others, the top-level "conspiracy to salt dollars out of the country to buy companies and properties while the vast millions of Filipinos are living in abject poverty and hunger, the Aquino-Galman murder conspiracy while under military custody and the assassination of other opposition leaders like Zamboanga Mayor Cesar Climaco the starvation pay of workers and teachers and the tax burdens borne by the people due to huge foreign debts incurred by the government in the last two decades."

Kalaw--also cited the "breakdown of democratic institutions, the erosion of the independence of the Supreme Court and the rest of the judicial system, the elimination of checks and balances provided by a strong legislature, the manipulation of constitutional commissions, particularly the Commission on Elections and the Commission on Audit and the curtailment and abuse of basic human rights in the country."

CSO: 4200/1404

PHILIPPINES

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON 'REAL' COMMUNIST STRATEGY

HK200336 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 15

[Article by Eladio Caliwara]

[Text] The real strategy of the Communist Party's armed struggle in the Philippines is to gain rapid access to power through a "coalition government," Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday.

He said the National Democratic Front (NDF) is the intended core of this coalition government which hopes to gain a foot in the door through both direct action and participation in the coming elections.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) do not believe they can gain power through a military conquest, which is beyond their reach, but through the selection of alienated clergymen, idealistic youth and workers, and credulous business and opposition leaders into a wideranging NDF, Ople said.

The NPA, he said, is driving toward a "strategic stalemate" in three to five years' time to guarantee that even with drastic reforms in the government, their "infrastructure" of revolution will not be overturned.

"They don't want the experience of the Huks repeated today," he said.

"Once a coalition government is in place, a Filipino Sandinista regime is automatically in being and there will be no way of reversing that.

"Naked state power will be mobilized to perpetuate a one-party system with just some democratic trimmings to mislead the wary. The slightest opposition will immediately be crushed."

"Oples said some elements of the church have now openly made common cause with the CPP-NPA. He recounted how a priest in Negros Occidental sought a private meeting with him to say that "many of my fellow priests have already lost their faith in God; they have abandoned their calling and they are working with the CPP-NPA, a self-confessed atheistic organization."

The minister said one of the great tragedies today is the loss of many gifted young Filipinos whose lives have been claimed by the "romance of revolution."

He cited as examples the poet Emmanuel Lacaba and Maria Lorena Barrios, both outstanding products of the University of the Philippines [UP], who were killed in action, the latter in Mauban, Quezon.

He said the romance of revolution can only be replaced by the "romance of achievement" which, in turn, depends on economic dynamism and access to advancement through work.

Many promising young lives, he said, can be saved for the nation if the energies of youth can be directed to the "excitement of entrepreneurship."

Ople cited this reason for a new program for youth entrepreneurship training, a joint program of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, International Labor Organization, National Manpower and Youth Council, and UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries.

He unveiled this program before a convention of 142 youth associations in Lucena City, called to kick off the three-day commemoration of the city's founding 24 years ago, and to climax National Language Week ending today.

Ople said the Bureau of Rural Workers will extend concessional loans to those who pass the entrepreneurial training course.

He said the challenge of putting together a small enterprise and of competing in free markets through efficiency and productivity "more than equals the attraction of a career of violence and war."

Ople counselled young college graduates and school dropouts to use the impetus of the current economic crisis to tap their own entrepreneurial talents and drives to create their own jobs through small enterprises.

The minister earlier inaugurated the "Dambana ng Kabataan," [shrine for youth] a project of Mayor Mario Tagarao and civic organizations of Lucena where juvenile delinquents and drug victims can be rehabilitated.

Today, Public Works Minister Jesus Hipolito will go to Lucena to confer with provincial officials headed by Gov.

CSO: 4200/1404



PHILIPPINES

PROADMINISTRATION PAPER FAVORS AMNESTY, MORE FOR NPA

HK191525 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Aug 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Amnesty Is Good But Not Enough"]

[Text] It is a fact that many of those who have joined the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army, are not ideologues. Admittedly, some of them are plain criminals who thought that aligning themselves with the communists would provide them more firepower to make their banditry more profitable. But most, we venture to say, have been pushed into the movement by force of circumstances. Like feeling--or actually being--neglected or even abused by the authorities. Or believing that this was the only way they could protect themselves and their families.

This being the case, the government plan to grant automatic amnesty to those in the CPP-NPA who return to the fold of the law is timely. But amnesty alone is not enough. It will leave them nowhere. There must be complementary measures to go with it. Forgiving them for joining the movement would not be enough. The government must dissipate the circumstances that prompted them to join the CPP.

The proposal of Deputy Defense Minister Carlos B. Cajelo to extend the same benefits that the government had given to returnees from the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front is sensible. In fact, it is the only sensible thing to do at this stage.

Like the MNLF returnees, they must be given something with which to start afresh--farms to till for the simple farmers, jobs for the more literate among them, and education for those in either group, particularly the young, who may wish to have a firmer hold on the future.

The options need not be as lucrative as those offered to many MNLF returnees. The mistakes in that rehabilitation program must not be repeated--the logging concessions, the bangus fry export licenses and the others. These concessions, many suspect, drove many peace-loving Muslims to the hills and later return to the fold of the law in the hope of gaining the same largesse from the government.

The incentives, therefore, must be just enough help to enable the returnees to turn over a new leaf. Too much would only breed abuse.

And even as all efforts must be taken to draw the rebels from their mountain hideouts, care must be taken that the lawabiding citizens are not neglected. The apathy and abuse that drove many to the hills must be eliminated. All other inadequacies must be filled and errors corrected. Above all, sincerity must be re-infused in government service, both civilian and military. Only then can the people feel one with those who govern them. Only then, too, may we be able to convince even the ideologues in the movement that the change they are clamoring for is being implemented.

CSO: 4200/1404

PHILIPPINES

SPECULATION ON COMELEC PREPARING FOR SNAP ELECTIONS

HK201457 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Bacolod City--Is the Commission on Election [Comelec] getting ready for the holding of a special election?

Speculations on the possibility of snap elections being held before the end of the year have heightened here when it was confirmed that Comelec officials headed by Chairman Victorino Savellano and Commissioner Jaime Opinion conferred with Comelec's city, provincial and regional officials at the Bascon Hotel here Saturday.

Savellano, however, denied that the meeting, attended by Comelec registrars and other officials from Negros Occidental and Iloilo was in preparation for special elections in the immediate future.

"We only discussed preparations for the local elections in May," Savellano said at a brief interview with BUSINESS DAY Saturday night.

He said no instructions had been given to his office regarding the holding of snap elections although he would not positively rule out the possibility that one might be called.

He also said the Comelec would cope if such an election would be held.

"We will only do what the law says," he said.

The Comelec chairman and his party, which included two division heads from the Manila office, also met with some local officials Sunday, BUSINESS DAY sources said, before proceeding to Iloilo City where they were expected to hold a similar conference with Comelec officials from Western Visayas.

CSO: 4200/1404

PHILIPPINES

PESO-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE TO REMAIN FIRM

HK191521 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 85 p 23

[Text] The lifting by the Central Bank [CB] of the maximum limit of the amount of dollars commercial banks can hold is not expected to have a strong impact on the peso-dollar exchange rate. For one thing, importers will now avail of the trade facility amounting to \$2.9 billion which is now operational.

Unlike before when the facility was still in the process of being negotiated, dollars were scarce and importers had to rely solely on prepaid l/cs [lines of credit]. With the trade facility, the dollar requirements of importers are now sufficiently met. In addition, another major constraint which will make the demand for dollars under control is the peso deposit scheme of the Central Bank.

Under the scheme, private and public sector borrowers will have to surrender to the CB the peso equivalent of their trade obligations with the foreign banks. This scheme is expected to sop up much pesos which can otherwise be used to buy dollars out of the system. With the abolition of the maximum limit, banks need not sell their dollars to the dollar trading floor and can just keep it in their vaults.

Earlier, bankers said that the lifting would mean that banks would have more dollars available for their clients to finance imports.

CSO: 4200/1404

PHILIPPINES

CPP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART

BK201305 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Greetings message from the Communist Party of the Philippines Central Committee to the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee on the CPM's 55th founding anniversary]

[Text] To the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee: Beloved comrades! In conjunction with the 55th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army [NPA] and the people of the Philippines extend their warmest congratulatory greetings and militant fraternal respect to the CPM, the Malayan People's Army [MPA], and the people of Malaya, for during the last 55 years the CPM has gone through a militant and difficult, but brave journey.

During the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime's rule as well as the Japanese imperialist's administration, the CPM bravely led the people of Malaya in a long armed struggle for national independence which was brilliantly achieved. This was a great contribution towards national independence and a democratic Malaya. Recently the CPM and the MPA defended its revolutionary struggle and opposed Mahathir's reactionary imperialist-supported regime. The CPM as well as the MPA are currently conducting armed struggles through the wide masses and consolidating with all forces which can be united to struggle for democratic rights, in order to improve the people's living standards and achieve full freedom.

We are confident that by enhancing greater unity based on Marxist-Leninist practices as well as consolidating the people's belief of a concrete Malayan revolution, the CPM will surely be able to overcome every obstacle in its progressive path. The CPM should redress the people in efforts to attain a greater triumph. Both the Philippines and the Malayan people armies are always supportive of their struggles and have struck a deeper militant fraternal comradeship. Now, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the NPA and the people of the Philippines are currently intensifying the just struggle to oppose the Marcos dictatorial and fascist regime and seek ways to further heighten the people's war.

We are confident that the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples will surely further develop in efforts to defend the revolutionary struggles in our respective countries.

Signed: Seven Marxist-Leninists, Communist Party of the Philippines Central Committee

Dated: 18 April 1985

CSO: 4213/312

PHILIPPINES

UNIDO VOWS TO PROSECUTE 'CRONIES,' SEIZE WEALTH

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The political opposition is committed to the seizure of the "ill-gotten wealth" amassed by top government officials and their close associates once it assumes political power, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) said.

The UNIDO said the sequestration of the wealth acquired through "illegal and immoral means" will be one of the priority steps it would undertake once it wrests control of government from the Marcos administration through the polls.

The seizure of the "ill-gotten wealth" will be followed by the prosecution of the top government officials and close associates who have amassed wealth amid the country's economic crisis, the UNIDO in its Declaration of Principles, said.

The money and properties to be seized will be used to repay the country's external debt which has ballooned to \$26 billion, the opposition party's main principles said.

The UNIDO did not say how it will carry out the seizure of the "ill-gotten wealth" and the prosecution of the top government officials and close associates "who amassed wealth at the expense of the people" but added the means will be "legal and moral".

"The resolve to prosecute those involved in the accumulation of ill-gotten wealth is not an act of political revenge. Rather it will be done because moral righteousness and justice so demands," the UNIDO said.

The UNIDO said the seizure of the "ill-gotten wealth" and the prosecution of those who had accumulated money and properties at the expense of the people "will be a part of a systematic and continuing program of instilling among those in the public and the private sector, the highest degree of honesty and integrity that will restore the people's in public and private institutions."

The opposition party's Declaration of Principles is its apparent answer to the flight of precious foreign exchange and capital allegedly brought overseas by top government officials and close associates who have lost faith in the Philippine economic and political survival.

The San Jose Mercury News in Northern California recently exposed in a three-part series the massive buying of properties, mostly residences, companies and real estate, by President and Mrs. Marcos and close associates known locally as "cronies."

In the past ten years, the series reported, top government officials and the cronies invested heavily in California and the Bay Area while their "debt-ridden homeland" is staggering from an economic crisis.

"They come over here with shopping bags full of money," Carl Horvitz, a real estate agent in Palo Alto California said to describe the Filipino investors coming over to the region to invest.

CSO: 4200/1396



PHILIPPINES

INVESTMENTS BOARD PINS EXPORT HOPES ON JAPAN

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] The Philippines hopes to intensify penetration of the Japanese market, its last card in reversing the oft-target export trend during the last five months, Board of Investments (BOI) officials said.

Saddled with dwindling export volume and low world market prices, the government wants to take advantage of Japan's new policy of opening up to foreign products. Japan was heavily censured for protectionism that earned for it a whooping trade surplus of over \$100 billion last year.

The BOI officials said the Philippines will closely coordinate with sogo shoshas or Japanese trading companies doing business here in promoting sale of Philippine products in Japan.

They said, however, that export quality has to be improved in order to gain a niche in the elusive Japanese market, the standards which are one of the most meticulous and strictest in the world.

Local export products, mainly the non-trationals, stand a lot of design and package improvement, BOI officials observed.

It will be recalled that a number of exports, including furnitures and handi-crafts, failed to make an impression on Japanese customers as they failed to meet stringent quality control.

Although there are still a lot of trade barriers Japan has to dispense with, the local government welcomes the tariff reduction on banana imports of which 95 per cent comes from the Philippines.

Tariff on bananas was reduced this month from 35 to 25 per cent for off-season shipment from October to March and from 17.5 to 12.5 per cent for peak-season shipment between April and September.

Japan is the country's largest export market next to the United States. Last year's imports from Japan was \$814.5 million or 13.4 per cent of total imports while exports to Japan was \$1,042 billion or 19.3 per cent of total exports.

The government is also banking on an earlier commitment from the sogo shoshas that they will not abandon the Philippines despite dwindling trade volume. The largest sogo shoshas in the Philippines are Mitsubishi Corp., C. Itoh and Co. Ltd., Nichimen Corp., Mitsui and Co. Ltd., Sumitomo Corp., and Nissho Iwai Corp.

Sources said increased trading relations with Japan could improve albeit slightly, the country's export performance.

Factors leading to poor exports are the slump for non-trationals, which accounted for over 64 per cent of total export earnings last year, and weak world market prices for traditional exports like sugar and copper.

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS CHDF REORGANIZED, EXPANDED AGAINST NPA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Edgar C. Cadagat]

[Text] Bacolod City--The growing influence of the New People's Army in the hinterlands of Negros Island and the inadequate number of paramilitary forces to counter the growing NPA threat are the main reasons why specialized CHDF units here have been reorganized and expanded, RUC VI commander, Brig. Gen. Isidro de Guzman said during a dialogue with members of the Congress of Active Media Practitioners (CAMP), last June 26.

De Guzman made the statement in answer to a query from George Sombrero, a radioman, who asked him about the alleged recruitment of CHDFs by politicians. Sombrero specifically pointed out to political leaders Eduardo Cogjanco and former congressman Armando Gustilo as among those using the CHDFs as private armies.

With de Guzman were top ranking military commanders acting Task Force Sugarland commander Col. George Antonio Moleta; PC provincial commander Col. Arnulfo Obillos; Brig. Gen. Rene Cruz, deputy director-general for civil relations of the PC-INP and Col. Paterno Lomongo, former PC provincial commander of Negros Occidental and now Camp Crame commander.

De Guzman debunked talks about politicians controlling the CHDFs. He pointed out that not big political leaders nor local municipal officials undertake the training control of the CHDF, but the military.

The politicians merely take care of the CHDFs allowances which is about P200 a month each, de Guzman said.

Implying the CHDF forces were necessary, de Guzman informed the mediamen present that Central Negros would have fallen to the NPA long ago like Southern Negros last December without the CHDFs.

He acknowledged the big support the CHDFs give the military, saying they had to be reorganized after the thinning of their ranks because of the growing threat of the NPA.

Malaya had been informed by highly-reliable sources that the large CHDF force was organized by businessman Eduardo Cojuangco and former congressman Armando Gustilo.

The militant labor union, the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) reported a few days ago that sugar workers tilling farmlots in Cadiz City had been disturbed by CHDFs conducting anti-insurgency operation. Laid-off workers in Hacienda Camili in La Carlota City also complained of being harassed by CHDFs who followed them about while they were getting food aid from charitable organizations based here.

Negrenses are generally wary of CHDFs whom they accuse of committing grave abuses.

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

GROUP APPEALS FOR 751 'POLITICAL PRISONERS'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Desiree Carlos: "Free Prisoners' Drive Gets Much-Needed Boost"]

[Text] Thirty-two political prisoners are detained without charges in Luzon (7), Visayas (11), and Mindanao (14).

Nine others have been ordered released by the court for lack of evidence, but the military continues to refuse to release them, saying that only President Marcos can order their release.

Forty-nine political prisoners are charged with bailable offenses, but are either slapped with a Preventive Detention Action or the presiding judge sits over the case to prolong their detention.

Seven are nursing mothers.

Sixteen female political detainees are locked up in prison, together with their husbands in gross violation of a long-standing Ministry of National Defense policy providing for the release of one of the detained couple to allow him/her to take care of the children.

Such is the plight of the 751 political prisoners (645 male, 106 female) who are languishing in 107 detention camps in the country, 424 of whom have been in detention for over a year now.

Viewing the continued incarceration of political prisoners as a grave affront to justice and democracy, the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines; the KAPATID, relatives and friends launched a 26-day (June 26-July 21) campaign to press for the release of all "prisoners of conscience" in the country.

In an open petition reaffirming their commitment to the cause of political prisoners, supporters vowed to work for the immediate release, especially of persons ordered freed by the court, detained without charges, the nursing mothers, female detainees whose husbands are also detained, and those whose motion for bail have been granted.

"For several years now, the Marcos government has amply and consistently shown its intransigence towards the political prisoners and the public demand for immediate release. In the extreme, it has outrightly denied here and abroad the existence of almost 800 prisoners of conscience, ignored complaints of torture and enacted various anti-democratic laws which rendered even more difficult the detainees' plight," the petitioners decried.

Despite the difficulties however, the petitioners rallied others to support the campaign, and cited the fact that the "Marcos regime" now appears to be on the defensive in trying to harness a good international image and to regain the people's confidence.

"More than ever, the Marcos regime is at its weakest, and the gap widens in effectively campaigning for political prisoners with strong legal and humanitarian grounds for release. A majority of the political detainees today hold undeniably solid basis for an immediate end to their incarceration," the petitioners said.

In the same petition, the plight of children of political detainees were noted. Considered as the glaring evidence of political repression, the children have in fact inherited the status of their parents and some even suffer the same subhuman conditions in prison.

The petitioners decried the government's continued detention of couples, which deprives the family of a breadwinner and often causes the children to join them in prison.

In a separate petition, this time addressed directly to Marcos, Mindanao and Metro Manila-based sympathizers pressed for the immediate release of Davao human rights lawyers Laurente Ilagan, Antonio Arellano and Marcos Risonar.

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION PAPER SUMS UP ZAMBOANGA RIGHTS ABUSES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Desiree Carlos and Jun Lopez: "Zambo: Where Bullets Have Replaced Flowers"]

[Text] He was aboard a passenger jeepney that fateful day, March 3, not knowing it would be his last day. Unfortunately, the jeepney he was riding on passed by a newly-set up checkpoint in Barangay Limonan, San Miguel, Zamboanga del Sur. Members of the Integrated Civilian Home Defense Force were inspecting all vehicles, and asking all passengers to show their residence certificates.

The unidentified man could not show any. When the jeepney left, the ICHDF men reportedly manhandled him, tied him to a post, put dry leaves around him and burned him alive. There was nothing left of the poor man who remained unidentified up to the present to both the ICHDF men and witnesses and members of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines.

This is just one brutal incident perpetuated by misdirected ICHDF men, not only in Zamboanga del Sur but also in Zamboanga del Norte, TDFP disclosed.

Residents of both provinces have been victims of such abuses ranging from simple arrests to torture, salvaging, arson, strafing and looting committed by ICHDF men, Philippine Army soldiers and policemen. They could no longer live in peace and maintain a stable source of income their uncertain future, TDFP said.

TDFP reported that from March to June, 1985, six persons were salvaged, mostly by ICHDF men in Zamboanga del Sur. Mostly farmers, the "salvage" victims were either suspected as New People's Army (NPA) members, officers or sympathizers, or failed to show a residence certificate.

Military and paramilitary elements arrested a total of 54 persons in the same period in Zamboanga del Sur, and 24 were released either on a temporary basis or due to the military's failure to file formal charges or to support such charges with sufficient evidence.

TDFP also reported that four persons were killed during two strafing incidents in the same province.

Last May 7, alleged members of the 39th Infantry Battalion-Philippine Army conducted a military operation in Barrio Guinlam, Dumalinao, Zamboanga del Sur, purportedly looking for NPA elements in the area, they instead carted away properties of 8 farmers amounting to almost P1,000 the TFDP reported.

Forty-seven houses were burned to the ground in three separate incidents in Zamboanga del Sur when military men launched a counter-insurgency operation. The military men were said to be members of the 39th and 33rd Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army.

In Zamboanga del Norte, TFDP reported 32 arrests, one torture incident, five persons missing and four peasants salvaged by both military and para-military men in two months, April and May.

Last May 13, 100 military men belonging to the 44th IB-PA and three policemen raided the houses of several families in the rebel-infested barrios of Dangi, Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte and Gusawan, Cogon, Dipolog City. The militarymen ransacked the farmers' houses and carted away a total of P750 worth of properties.

In Barrio New Siquejor, Mutia, Zamboanga del Norte, military men strafed the ricefields and cornfields while farmers were working last June 1. Fortunately, no one was hit.

Not satisfied with strafing the farmers, the military men allegedly ransacked houses of 7 farmers and took properties such as roosters and old radios worth P11,226.

Last May 10, a group of armed unidentified men reportedly accosted two residents of San Miguel, Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte whom they suspected of being NPA members, TFDP reported.

Francisco Estosata, 36, married, with six children and Amay Bagon, 20, single, were found lifeless, their bodies mutilated, the following morning.

Francisco's back was slashed open, and his body bore numerous stab wounds. He was beheaded by his assailants. Bagon's throat was slit, his ears cut off, and his belly slashed open.

CSO: 4200/1396



PHILIPPINES

ACADEMIC GIVES TALK ON COMMUNIST FUNDING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

The local communists are well-funded, and in Region 11 alone, the New People's Army collects some ₱150 million yearly from business firms and their employees, according to former University of the Philippines President Emanuel V. Soriano Thursday night.

Speaking at the induction program of the Rotary Club of Diliman at the UP Institute of Small-Scale Industries in Diliman, Soriano said in Metro Manila, the communists spend about half a million pesos for "organizing work."

In a typical rally sponsored by the communists in Metro Manila, Soriano said, each participant gets ₱5 for transportation and snacks.

Employees of some companies in Region 11, Soriano reported, authorize their employers to deduct some amounts

from their monthly salaries for payment to the NPA.

The former UP head spoke on communist funding in giving a perspective of the political situation. Soriano appealed to Rotarians to help ensure credible elections because without them, the insurgency problem would worsen and there would be confusion and chaos.

Region 11, the largest in the country, consists of Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Cotabato, South Cotabato, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga

del Sur, and Sulu.

Reporting on opposition developments, Soriano said the National Unification Committee (NUC) and the Convenor Group through Member of Parliament Cecilia Muñoz-Palma and Mrs. Cory C. Aquino, had agreed on two matters:

1. Each opposition party or group will be limited to one presidential nominee.

2. Each party or group is entitled to 25 percent of the voting delegates in a national convention which will

select the single opposition candidate.

This, he said, is the reason the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) nominated former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel as its presidential nominee.

The Liberal Party which is a member of the NUC, Soriano said, has asked not to be forced to choose between MP Eva Estrada Kalaw and former Sen. Jovito R. Salonga, LP co-chairmen.

The LP, he said, gave the assurance that it could choose its candidate in 72 hours in case of a snap elections. The Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) asked it be allowed to submit several nominees, while maintaining the number of its delegates at 25 percent.

Soriano said the mass-based sectoral group is still trying to decide whether to take part in the selection of a single opposition candidate.

He expressed confidence that "little by little, the opposition will get together" and unite

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST REPORTS WFTU VISIT WITH TUPAS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jul 85 p 6

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia]

[Text]

In the furor stirred by press revelations on multimillion-dollar investments of Philippine officials in the United States, the visit here of two top ranking officers of the Moscow-funded Federation of World Trade Unions (WFTU) last week went unnoticed. The visitors were Ibrahim Zakaria, WFTU general secretary, and Alexei Davydov, WFTU Asian division head. From all appearances, neither government nor the press showed interest in the visitors or in their purpose for coming here. Which was a sad thing.

Host Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS) made no secret of the purpose of the visit: "To consolidate and further develop relations between the Philippine trade unions and the WFTU." Translated, the statement means Messers. Zakaria and Davydov intended to bring (consolidate) in as many local labor unions under the WFTU "umbrella," and extend

financial and material support (further develop relations) to Philippine labor organizations. From all appearances, the two WFTU organizers did not quite succeed in attracting converts to affiliate with the Prague-based international union. Likewise, it would be well-nigh impossible to determine what and how much assistance was given or pledged to TUPAS.

\* \* \*

Significantly, the visit here of the two ranking WFTU officials came on the heels of announcement by the Kremlin of doubled Soviet aid to the WFTU. For this reason, this column warned of a probable escalation in labor unrest with the receipt by Philippine trade unions of foreign assistance. A well-funded union could support members and picketers during strikes and, therefore, could afford to make impossible demands on management. Now, every union leader here knows that TUPAS is an affiliate of the WFTU and knows the connotation of affiliation.

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

DAILY PRAISES GOVERNMENT HESITATION ON STRIKE BAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "A Wise Move"]

[Text]

**T**HE new Presidential Council for National Economic Recovery decided wisely when it turned down the proposal to impose a three-year ban on strikes and lockouts.

One of the principal reasons behind the proposed measure is that if a moratorium were clamped down on strikes, production, especially the production of exportable goods, would not be hampered by work stoppages.

The counter-arguments relate to the circumstances and the Filipino psyche.

In the first place, the Philippines is not like the newly industrializ-

ing countries in this part of the world, in the sense that the country has a long tradition of trade unionism of the type borrowed from Western countries. That tradition is based on the form of government.

It is true that a strike ban during the martial law years was largely successful. But that was because the people acknowledged an emergency situation. Today even the government says a similar emergency does not exist. If a strike ban were imposed today, the government would have a hard time enforcing it.

It follows that if a ban were imposed, the unrest that would follow

would yield worse effects on the productive effort than if strikes were tolerated.

The decision of the council should be followed by other measures in support of the Ministry of Labor and Employment, which after all is the appropriate agency dealing with labor. For example, the conciliation and arbitration functions of the ministry in the provinces may be strengthened. As it is, there are regional offices which have no arbitration arms for lack of funds.

That weakness goes into the heart of labor conflict resolution.

PHILIPPINES

JAPAN'S TEXTILE LOAN TERMS PROTESTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

Rehabilitation of the local textile industry may yet be derailed by the Japanese government's newly imposed condition that millers put up a counterpart fund before they can borrow from the 13th yen loan, according to official sources.

They said Japan was amenable to converting part of the \$150-million project loan package for the Philippines into soft loans to be used to modernize old textile milling plants.

But the new condition would virtually "throw a monkey wrench" on the plan-

ned rehabilitation, they said.

A total of \$300 million will be made available to the Philippines this year from the 13th loan package under Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

Half of the amount will come in as commodity loans while the rest will finance government projects. The government has asked Japan's permission to use part of the \$150-million project loans into loans for textile millers.

Rehabilitation of textile milling plants, sugar and steel mills built in the 1950s is a

priority program of the government.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin had said recently that the government wanted to modernize local textile and steel plants and mining gear, among others, to make them more efficient and thus more competitive in the world market.

The Board of Investments, he said, is putting the finishing touches to a program under which the textile milling industry would be the first sector to be rehabilitated to make it competitive abroad beginning 1986 or 1987. (PNA)

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

INSURGENCY IMPACT CLOSES SCHOOLS IN KALINGA-APAYAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jul 85 p 16

[Article by Juan B. Dait, Jr: "6 Kalinga Schools Closed Due to Frequent AFP-NPA Clashes"]

[Text]

**TABUK, Kalinga-Apayao** — The critical peace and order situation in this province has resulted in the closure of several public schools, a ranking education official here reported.

Pedro Indunan, public schools division superintendent here, revealed that four elementary schools have already been closed in the municipality of Flora while two have been shut down this school year in Conner.

Flora and Conner, both in the Apayao region, have reportedly become a hotbed of dissident operations, triggering civilian evacuation.

Indunan reported that the Flora townhall was raided and the mayor's residence burned last month by armed men, believed to be members of the National People's Army.

In Conner, a jeepney carrying fatigue-uniformed lady CAT (Citizens' Army Training) trainees who were mistaken for Army troopers was ambushed by anti-government forces, resulting in the death and serious wounding of several civilians.

Four public schools in Tinglayan, according to Indunan, are about to be closed because of constant clash between the military and the NPA. This is forcing residents to flee from their homes.

The teachers in the barangays, according to him, have been forced to adopt a policy of accommodation for both the military and the insurgents with regards to the use of school facilities

to avoid suspicions of collusion or favoritism with either side.

It is "good news" in Kalinga-Apayao if within one week there is no report of a dissident raid or a military-NPA encounter, the MECS official said.

He reported the emergence of a "third force" in the anti-insurgency campaign in the province composed of marauding criminal elements, including warring tribal groups who prey on innocent civilians and throwing the blame on either the military or the NPA.

The school official also mentioned the towns of Tanudan, Lubuagan and the town of Santa Marcela bordering the province

of Cagayan as insurgency haven in the area.

Meanwhile, Assemblyman Victor Dominguez of Mountain Province said in an interview that the once-critical peace and order problem in his province has considerably eased.

Dominguez said that the dissidents in Bontoc are now "on the run" because of the relentless operations of the military.

The Balweg group has now shifted operations to the Kalinga-Apayao, he said, claiming that the rebel priest's men are most likely now in Conner.

On the complaints of Bontoc citizens about military abuses on civilians, the assemblyman said that these had already been curbed and that victims of abuses had been indemnified by the erring military men.

PHILIPPINES

ZAMBOANGA NPA, MNLF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Jul 85 p 21

[Article: "14 Rebels Slain in Clash"]

[Text]

**PAGADIAN CITY —** At least 14 armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA) were killed during a 30-minute gun-battle with combined elements of the Army's 32nd infantry battalion and marine company last Monday in barangay Saluyong, Manukan, Zamboanga del Sur, it was learned here yesterday.

In another incident, a band of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) rebels raided last Sunday barangay Tibucay, Tungawan town, killing two members of the local integrated civilian home defense force (CHDF) and wounding several others.

A belated military report received by Col. Ernesto Maderazo, commanding officer of the 31st infantry brigade at Camp Dao here, said one soldier was seriously wounded in the Manukan encounter.

Wounded was Cpl. Rogelio Madriaga, 28. He was taken to the Manukan emergency hospital.

Maderazo, in his report to Brig. Gen. Mariano Miranda, commanding general of the First Infantry (Tabak) division, said the gov-

ernment troopers were on a patrol mission when they encountered a group of 50 heavily armed men, some of them in fatigue uniform.

A 30-minute running gunfight followed resulting in the killing of 14 dissidents.

Maderazo said the rebels later retreated towards a nearby forested area, leaving some of the bodies of their slain companions and dragging the other bodies with them.

The soldiers recovered six garand rifles and one M-16 armalite rifles, several ammunition, and assorted subversive document from the slain rebels.

Lt. Col. Jesus Guerson, PC-INP provincial commander, identified the slain militiaman in the MNLF attack in Tungawan as Wilfredo Perez, 27, and Rodolfo Norondo, 34.

Their garand rifles were also taken by the raiders who fled onboard speed boat.

Meanwhile, a Sangguniang Bayan member and three other persons were wounded when armed men, believed to be NPA sparrow unit hitmen, peppered the councilor's house in barangay Balantinao,

Plaridel town.

The wounded councilor was identified as Castor Lubino. He was taken, together with three others, to the Calamba emergency hospital in nearby Calamba town. (Tony Pe. Rimando)

**ZAMBOANGA CITY —** A policeman and a New People's Army (NPA) rebel were killed while two others were wounded when a police-militia patrol figured in a 30-minute heavy fire-fight with 30 armed communist rebels last Saturday in barangay Sto. Nino, Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte.

The rebels who later fled towards the hinterland left behind a dead comrade identified as Rogelio Lacaya, of Silawi, Polanco municipality.

A PC report received here last Monday identified the slain policeman as Pat. Gines Jabori of the Polanco police station.

Wounded and taken to the Rizal Memorial Hospital in Dapitan City were Pat. Christopher Adriatico and Leni Empaynado, a member of the civilian home defense force in Polanco.

PHILIPPINES

REPORTS CONTRADICT ON DEATH OF NPA COMMANDER

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 6 Jul 85 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Who Killed NPA-Pangat Pedro Dungoc?"]

[Text]

PEDRO DUNGOC, pangat of the Kalingas in Bugnay, friend of the late Macli-ing Dulag, and commander of the New People's Army is dead.

How he died is controversial.

A Cordillera News Agency dispatch says:

"BONTOC, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE/June 30, 1985:

Pedro Dungoc, once known as the right-hand man of Kalinga martyr Macli-ing Dulag, has died. News of his death was brought to Bontoc, on June 30 by travellers from his home barrio of Bugnay, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao.

The travellers' reports say that Dungoc died on June 22, at the height of typhoon Kuring. Dungoc, who had joined the New People's Army, was walking with fellow guerillas in some mountain fastness when a tree felled by typhoon winds pinned him and another guerilla to the ground. His com-

panion died immediately; Dungoc himself survived two more hours.

His unit brought Dungoc's body home to Bugnay, and related the circumstances of his death to his family. The body was buried immediately and unceremoniously, but Bugnay villagers are still mourning their ex-pangat's death.

Dungoc figured prominently in the Kalinga-Bontoc opposition to the building of the Chico dams. In 1980, when Macli-ing Dulag was killed, an attempt was also made on Pedro Dungoc's life.

Dungoc was called upon to serve as principal witness at the court martial of Macli-ing's murderers. He declined to appear at the trials and sent instead a written testimony. He reasoned that it would be foolhardy for him to appear at the military camps where the trials were to be held because the military was after him.

Dungoc was placed on the military's order of battle in 1984, after he was reported to have joined the NPA.

Before joining the NPA, Dungoc had taken over much of Macli-ing Dulag's leadership functions in Bugnay village."

BUT military reports claim otherwise.

Regional Unified Command I Public Information Officer Major Dominador Ventura said in an interview Friday afternoon that Dungoc, alias "Ka Agie" and reportedly the executive officer of rebel priest Conrado Balweg, was slain by elements of the IGHQ Battalion under Lt. Col. Roderico Castro, in a fire fight last June 28.

Ventura cited military radio reports that six others with Dungoc were wounded and are hiding somewhere in Upper Basao.

As controversial as he was in life, so is Dungoc in death.\*

CSO: 4200/1396

PHILIPPINES

GENERAL ECHEVERRIA DESCRIBES NPA 'MASS SURRENDER'

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 6-13 Jul 85 p 2

[Text]

"Our people are now reawakening against the communist threats to our society and are returning back to the folds of the government."

This was how Brig. Gen. Jaime Echeverria summed up the mass surrendering and oath taking of rebel supporters recently in Alabel, South Cotabato.

The RUC commanding general personally welcomed back to the government side some 140 NPA-mass base supporters and some seven NPA

The surrender was made possible through negotiations made by Brgy. Captain Alicia Flores and Lt. Col. Ernesto Uy, AFP 3rd Infantry Battalion commander.

Five of the NPA surrenderees who were members of the district guerrilla units in Front 7 of the CPP/NPH were interviewed by local newsmen at the Kapihan ng Dabaw of Hotel Maguin-danao Friday morning.

The five whose real identities were withheld

by media interviewers for security reasons gave an account of NPA activities such as recruiting members, arms gatherings, gaining mass base support, tax collection and extortion, carnappings and liquidations, as well as, infiltrations of military establishments, church organizations, labor groups and coordinating with political groups.

It was learned from the surrenderees that easy sources for recruiting members are the campuses of local schools.

To raise funds, the NPAs resort to planting marijuana plants, collecting a fixed tax of P2 per household member belonging to their mass base, getting heavy collections from businessmen and loggers.

Gen. Echeverria quoted Fr. Emeterio Barcelon, chairman of the regional peace and order council that "Region XI may be the first in having this communist problem and may be also the first in getting out of it."



PHILIPPINES

DEBU DAILY REPORTS ASEAN CONCERN OVER INSURGENCY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 pp 4, 9

[Article by Feliciano H. Magno]

[Text]

MANILA (DEPTHnews) — Upsurge of dissidency in the Philippines has sent its sisters in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) into a close review of intelligence reports on activities of their respective homegrown insurgency movements.

Doing the review are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei with the latter being the only ASEAN member which does not suffer from an organized dissident movement.

Reports from the ASEAN capitals reaching Manila provide the following picture:

—The Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) remains a virtual non-movement although the Jakarta government is not relaxing its tight watch on what remains of PKI.

—Kuala Lumpur's government still lists the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) as a threat to internal security despite its armed forces' success in driving the movement deeper into the Malaysia-Thailand border jungles.

—Policy of attraction adopted by the Bangkok government is fast reducing the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) into a non-threat. The policy provides small farms to CPT guerrillas who surrender. The arms they turn in are also paid for in cash. CPT remnants are holed up in

the forests at the border with Thailand.

Singapore's intelligence community is always on the lookout for CPM infiltrators. CPM is on record as ignoring separation of the city state from Malaysia.

Aside from doing such a review, the reports indicate that government officials in the five other ASEAN states are closely following Philippine government efforts at diffusing its insurgency problem with some amount of concern.

The concern is described as two-pronged. One relates to ASEAN efforts at continued and increased socioeconomic mobility while the other is apprehension over a possible region-wide resurgence of the communist movement.

Except for the Philippines, all the ASEAN members have been enjoying economic growth in the past four years. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) measured such progress at an annual average 5 per cent increase in the gross domestic product.

All the ASEAN members, again with the exception of the Philippines, have been fairly successful in thwarting expansionary activities on part of their insurgency movements.

PHILIPPINES

SYDNEY WEEKLY VIEWS NPA ACTIVITIES, BACKGROUND

Vietnam Comparison Drawn

Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 6 Aug 85 pp 102-106

[Article by Pat Burgess: "The Philippines: Setting the Stage for the Next Domino"]

[Text]

THE WORDS of Australia's Foreign minister, Bill Hayden, are echoing through the Philippines — like sniper fire in the next clearing. Hayden raised the spectre of Vietnam when he admitted that Australian troops, under present treaties, could be called upon to serve in the Philippines.

Filipinos, mindful of the growing success of the rebel New People's Army, are very conscious of Vietnam. And they are most apprehensive of the presence of United States' special forces which have been exercising at the US air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay.

A Manila university professor identified the forces at Clark Field and Subic Bay as the Special Warfare Unit 1 and a Special Operations Squadron. To the professor, the mere presence of the Green Berets was enough to raise the threat of US and allied intervention. After all, had not President Ferdinand Marcos himself said on May 31 that he might ask the US to send troops if the guerilla movement got out of hand?

In Vietnam, the Americans needed the appearance of world support. In what was called "Free World Headquarters", the flags of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Korea flew beside those of the United States and South Vietnam as a token of unity. America would look for the same support in the Philippines.

The survival of a friendly Philippines is vital to US strategic interests in the Pacific and Indian oceans, principally because the air base at Clark Field and the naval installations at Subic Bay counter-balance the threat posed by the Soviets at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Cam Ranh was built by the Americans during the Vietnam war. Now it is a base for at least 10 MiG-23 Flogger all-weather fighters and 20 long-range maritime surveillance aircraft. The port is home to about 20 Soviet warships, including nuclear-armed submarines, destroyers, frigates and auxiliaries. From it the Soviet Union could block the oil lanes in the South China Sea which are used to supply Japan and South-east Asia.

WHEN YOU think of Vietnam in the jungles of Philippines islands such as Mindanao or Negros you have to steel yourself into accepting some basics about the place.

Firstly, the Filipinos are not Vietnamese. They are a different race. They did not win their independence yesterday after many years of bloody fighting but 87 years ago. The ordinary people do not seem to detest foreigners — even Americans — as many Vietnamese came to do.

However, small things force the memories to surface ... In a corner of the strip at Bacolod, the capital of Negros Occidental, sits a Huey, an Iroquois chopper, the workhorse of Vietnam. It is identical — but it is not a gunship even though it has an M60 machine gun on each pod. It is painted the color of a water buffalo and carries no markings. However, you can see where an insignia has been painted over, a very faint star and wings very much like the US Air Force insignia.

You remember all the aircraft without any markings that the Central Intelligence Agency ran under cover of Air America and other bogus airlines.

In the foothills, in "tiger country," almost to the border of Negros Occidental a girl guerilla with a .38 handgun with a wooden stock under her shirt, throws up her hands and says she has given her life for Christ. But, of course, she is a communist, too. You remember, early one morning, behind the market in old Saigon. They are executing a young man for trying to blow up a US officers' billet.

Before they tie him to the stake in front of the sandbags a Franciscan priest gets out of an old Volkswagen and the young man kneels to be shriven. When the squad cocks and the young man refuses the blindfold, you grab the priest and ask him as tactfully as you can: "Would a young man like that confess to trying to kill some Americans?"

"No, no, my son," replies the priest. "To kill Americans was his duty. His sins were your sins, my son, the sins of the flesh."

The two young Filipino farmers lie side by side, in their Sunday best, one shot through the heart and the belly, the other through the head, so that his brains lie on the pavement. They had gone to the Saturday night dance. Five of the military in uniform and others in plainclothes said they were suspects so they shot them among the dancers. The South Vietnamese used to do exactly the same thing.

When you could not find Charlie, shoot a suspect.

THEY KEEP saying that the strength of the New People's Army is only in the provinces. They said that, too, in another place, just before the Tet offensive. Occasionally there is a shoot-out in Manila with an NPA hit squad, called in dialect, "The Sparrows." The NPA has a strong basis on the university campus. How much easier is it to organise in the alleys and coffee shops of Metro Manila than in the countryside where the military throw in search-and-destroy operations.

There is one physical difference between Vietnam and the Philippines. Vietnam was one land mass. In the Philippines there are more than 7000 islands, not all of them inhabited. It may be more difficult to organise on a national basis but, then, it is easier for a revolutionary army to seize portions of remote sanctuaries just as they did in territory we used to call War Zone C and D in the 60s.

In a show of strength the NPA has captured and held towns. They have weapons — 400 alone captured from a maritime college on Negros Occidental. A lot depends on how good the NPA is. Are they capable of hitting and running as the Viet Cong did? Can they melt into the people, like fish, as they said in another place, in the sea?

THE NPA hit the town of Isabela in the afternoon in bright sunlight. They came in company strength, about 120 men and women, in several trucks.

Isabela is a Spanish-style town near Kabankalan in Negros Occidental. It is in the hinterland between the foothills and the sea. A fast-flowing brown river twists around it, between fields of sugar cane two metres high.

The town hall, where the ranger commandos had their base, is a solid blockhouse, several stories high, with winding internal staircases.

When I went to Isabela there were spotters on the roof of the town hall. But the men on guard outside, all with American M16s, sat together in the sun although the attack was recent. As I spoke to them, for a second I saw the tall figure of the late George Chinn DCM, even his silvering crew cut, RSM of the old Six Battalion in another place. George's look was steely — "Sergeant, get those men spread out."

The NPA almost wiped out the 3rd Ranger Scout Company, killing 20. Six of the 20 were civilians. But the NPA apologised for killing the civilians who were caught in the crossfire. Some of them were in a bus with five soldiers and others had been watching television with the soldiers inside the block-house. The NPA said they would never hurt civilians if they could help it but the civilians should stay away from the company of the military.

How the war goes in the Philippines will depend on how good the NPA are, whether they continue to gain the support of the people and whether the US puts in the Green Berets as advisers.

The raid on Isabela and another on the Maritime College, just outside the provincial capital of Bacolod, indicate that the NPA are very good indeed. So good that the Philippines army is not keen at the moment to meet the NPA main force units on their home ground in the hills and mountains. That may well change if advisers come in with helicopters and gunships.

From the Isabela raid the NPA claimed to have captured 68 good weapons, enough to equip another platoon of their own. The weapons included M60 machine guns, 45 M16 Armalites, two baby Armalites with grenade launchers, two carbines, five shotguns, 18 M14s, 39 grenades, a lot of army equipment and supplies and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

The raid on the Maritime College almost in the capital was just as successful. From this they gained 400 weapons and ammunition and supplies. This was a night raid. First they cut off the power to the college. They were in and out within half an hour.

The NPA is not a new organisation. It has had years to organise. There is no doubt that the infrastructure relies on the Communist Party. But at the lower levels it appears to comprise men and women forced into the guerilla band either from fear or because there appears to be no other alternative to bring about justice.

There are rumors of round-eyes wearing sunglasses with the military, not in Negros, but in other provinces where the NPA is strong. I could not confirm this. The US embassy denies it.

The introduction of US special forces would surely lead to more and more recruits for the NPA. And a few advisers would lead to others. The mills of the military may grind slowly for a start but, once turning, they make their own momentum. The Australian First Battalion went to Bien Hoa in 1965 with little more than weapons, water bottles, tents and holes in the ground. Two years later the Task Force Headquarters in Phuoc Tuy had a gravel pit, an officers' mess, a picture theatre, a complex that in itself needed protection.

It is estimated in Metro Manila that for every person "salvaged" by the military or para-military, the New People's Army gains 100 recruits or supporters. "Salvaging" is a local term for liquidation of a suspect. In Manila itself discontent flickers like grass fires on Australian hills. There are strikes everywhere, every day. Not only in the factories but in shops and offices and banks.

Some say it is possible for the NPA "Sparrow squads" to cut off Manila's electricity and its water, if it wished. Already it holds big sections of outer islands. And where it does not hold territory its support among the people grows as poverty and starvation increases and the military "death squads" continue to dump the bodies of those known and loved by their families by the side of the road.

In Southern Negros, for instance, the local people have long memories. It is not just over a year since the Langoni Nine were killed. A 15-year-old schoolgirl named Maria-Luisa took me to the church to show pictures of her two brothers and the other seven. The pictures, hung beside the holy water font, show the bodies only. All of them shot.

On polling day in May last year 12 young men got off a bus to play basketball. The military who were supervising the polling grabbed them, stripped them to the waist and roped them together. Three of them had knives but that is not uncommon in the cane fields of Negros.

Roped together, they were marched through the village. The local people all saw that they were not armed. The last three in the line were loosely tied and escaped. To one man they said: "We will untie you." But he replied, "They're only giving us a beating. I am not running away."

The nine were found shot on the seashore the next morning.

There was some sort of inquiry but the officer responsible is back now at a headquarters in Negros. Maria-Luisa told me that someone put the officer's name on one of the coffins.

The local people have not forgotten. They have adapted the Bible here. They say, "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the NPA."

In this area the NPA is the law, and the tax gatherer. But it takes taxes from families according to ability to pay.

When one landowner wanted to plant coconuts the NPA gave him permission, provided he did not plant on rice land, land that was needed to feed the people.

Only weeks ago, three young men were coming down from the hills with a small amount of gold, towards the last town in Southern Negros Occidental. Five robbers killed them with cane knives and stole the gold.

When I was there, the NPA had captured three of the five robbers and were hunting the other two. The thieves they had captured were held somewhere in the hills. In the narrow, lush strip between the foothills and the ocean, people do not talk about the NPA. It is called "The Movement."

A person, who obviously knew The Movement well, told me that the heat was on at the moment because of an unsuccessful raid on a house.

An informant had "given up" four men, two of them NPA and the other two camp followers. The Movement knew who the informant was. He was the son of a para-military man who himself had been killed by the NPA. When the military moved in they killed only the two camp followers. The two big fish escaped.

Negros Occidental and Samar, Masbate and the other provinces where the NPA is strong are not typical of the Philippines. There is poverty throughout the Philippines and starvation in many places. But Negros is the poorest of the poor. There the NPA first took to the hills in 1972 with the introduction of martial law.

The NPA is divided into 42 so-called "Fronts." Twenty-one of them are in Mindanao, 15 in Luzon and seven in the Visayas, of which Negros is a part. There are lesser organisations elsewhere. In rugged Mindanao, the NPA began with four students in 1971. There are now 3500 guerillas on the island.

The Philippines army puts the strength of the NPA at 12,000. Diplomatic sources in Manila say it is between 15,000 and 20,000.

I found in Negros that in addition to the armed guerillas there were other organisational and educational squads moving about recruiting and explaining to the people.

On Independence Day, June 12, while President Marcos was talking about the government's achievements there were anti-government marches in more than 15 other centres. In Bacolod, the capital of Negros, where I was, the marchers stretched through the narrow streets as far as the eye could see. The banners they carried spoke of wage justice but especially "military suppression." □

Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 6 Aug 85 p 104

[Article: "The Archipelago of Dying Children"]

[Text]

THE GIRLS in the bars of Manila's Ermita and Angeles City all say they are 15. Many are much younger. An Australian tourist who would think twice about sleeping with a 13-year-old or even a 15-year-old at home, has no qualms of conscience in The Philippines.

Meanwhile in provinces such as Negros Occidental, babies and children die daily from starvation and the diseases that come in the wake of malnutrition.

In Himamaylan, the Presentation nuns told me of children coming to their schools and listlessly leaning against walls. They found that they had gone to bed without supper and had had no breakfast. Now the nuns are giving porridge with the first classes.

One sister said: "Measles should not kill a child. But because of hunger it kills here."

For evidence I went to the *Listahan Sang Patay*, the Book Of The Dead, in just one cemetery at Hinobaan, the most southern town of Negros Occidental. Each page recorded the deaths of six people.

■ On June 26, three out of six were under three years.

■ On June 24, four out of six — two 10-month-old babies, one one year old, and one child of two years.

■ In one week in May, all six buried were under four years.

■ On June 7 five out of eight were children and babies.

How easy would it be for Australia and Australians to give some milk powder and some porridge to the children of Negros.

All along the roads of Negros I found the funeral processions with the tiny coffins.

Mostly the other children led, carrying the cross with the name on it of their departed brother or sister. They might well be next. The last man carried the spade. In this place the poor bury their own.

Some, at least, might be saved if they could receive a little milk powder and a plate of porridge.

In the south there are but two hospitals with a total of 200 beds for 250,000 people.

In the big town of Kabankalan I saw mothers who were told to take their dead children and babies away so that other children could have the beds. In

this hospital on UNICEF figures 70 per cent of the beds have children in them.

The collapse of the world sugar market is given as the reason for the starvation in Negros Occidental. But the real reason is the feudal system that has existed on Negros since the turn of the century. The Spanish and American landowners acquired huge estates and put in sugar cane.

All the good land is still under cane. The small farmers cultivate only the steepest of the slopes.

In one area of southern Negros a combination of an old Spanish and an old American family own the flat land as far as the eye can see.

Sugar which once was 10 cents a pound rose in 1974 to 67 cents a pound. President Ferdinand Marcos formed a bureau, Philex, which sold sugar for 502 pesos a sack but paid the planter 160 pesos a sack. Philex hoarded sugar on Negros expecting it to reach the magic figure of \$1 a pound. It was caught with two million tonnes when the price crashed to 10 cents.

Even in the good times none of the wealth filtered down to the sugar workers. Most planters were absentee. They spent their wealth on world tours and the good life in Manila.

In the five months between milling seasons, even when sugar was king, the landlords gave the sugar worker rice loans which he had to pay back when the season started again. □

Sydney THE BULLETIN in English 6 Aug 85 p 105

[Article: "The Sweet Little Revolutionary"]

[Text]

I CALLED her Jaunita though I did not know her name and did not want to. She is 20 years old and has been a guerrilla for two years.

For the whole of our talk she was apprehensive. She carried a concealed handgun. Her English was not fluent but able to be understood except for some words such as *anak balhas* for which she had difficulty finding a word in English. Literally it meant, "those who sweat" — "the worker poor."

Normally, she said, she was not frightened at all. Why should she be? She trusted the people among whom she moved and they trusted her. But now there was a heavy military operation on since the commando raid by the New Peoples Army which almost wiped out the government ranger detachment at the town of Isabela. And we were a little out of the hill area where she normally operated — in the foothills almost on the southern tip of Negros Occidental.

Like most Filipinos she had been brought up a devout Catholic, did her work with the NPA mean that she was no longer Christian? She shook her head. She had committed her life, she said, to Christ and the *anak balhas*. But she said: "We who lead a public life we are not able to worship. For us it is too dangerous."

Was she a communist? She said, "Yes." What did being a communist mean? It was not at all a bad thing to be a communist, she said.

She was the second eldest of seven children. When she went to the mountains she made a solemn promise to herself that she would give her life for the *anak balhas*. "Therefore, having made that promise I do see myself as a revolutionary communist." It was not a sudden decision. She had come to it gradually. When she first made contact with what "they" were saying it had not been clear to her. Then what "they from the mountains" said did make sense. She saw the way she and her people were being oppressed. The oppression was all around her. Farmers with no land to

farm or only able to farm on the steep slopes. People who work for others for salaries which do not give them enough to feed their families. She said: "I came to feel that we were treated like animals."

If the present social system was destroyed, she said, then there would be socialism. And then socialism would lead to a coalition with the communists.

Who would be in the coalition? Anyone who relates to the *masa* — the ordinary people, all those who are able to look at the problems of the people at the bottom of the heap. Anyone who was qualified to listen to the problems of the poor, they would qualify to be in the coalition.

How did she feel about the violence of say, the raid on Isabela, where Filipinos killed Filipinos? "It tears us apart. (a word I did not get, perhaps) Of those who died many have done nothing against the people. Some of them are good people. I am very sorry that they were killed. But because of what they wear they are the hands and the feet of the oppressors. They are the instruments of the government. And they who wear that uniform have been responsible for so many abuses, for so many civilians killed."

Finally, I asked Jaunita about Father Brian Gore. Did they remember him? "Of course," she said, "Father Gore and the Negros Nine. The Australian Columban had to leave the country and the Irish Columban, too. But did you know that the Filipino priest who was one of the Negros Nine, that he is back serving the very poor, in the hills?"

"Father Gore, of course, everyone remembers him. He was the same as us. He saw himself as one of the poor and the oppressed."

PHILIPPINES

'MILITANT' ORGANIZATION HITS MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN MINDANAO

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Junex Doronio]

[Text]

The intensified military campaign against the New People's Army (NPA) in Mindanao following the reported successful "Welgang Bayan" has unleashed a wage of terror in many parts of the island, according to the Coalition of Organizations for the Realization of Democracy (CORD).

Sonia Pacana, chairperson of the CORD, Northern Mindanao, in a statement said the intensified operations has resulted in the evacuation of 599 people belonging to 96 families in Claveria, Misamis Oriental. She added the Mindanao-wide "Welgang Bayan"

or general people's strike May 2 and 3 led to the arrest of its leaders, human rights lawyer Larry Ilagan, Tony Arellano and Marcos Risonar, Jr. They are still languishing in a military detention camp in Bicutan despite a Supreme Court release order, she said.

CORD denied military allegations that NPA guerrillas were using some Catholic churches in Misamis Oriental and in Cagayan de Oro City as "sanctuaries." The reports had said that "some 30 fully-armed dissidents" were sheltered at the St. Agustin Cathedral before they raided the Lugait town May 5. This accusation, CORD said, signalled the military's impending crackdown on the religious sector in Mindanao.

CORD said "such mad accusations are brazen lies aimed at straining the justness of the pro-

test movement being waged by cause-oriented groups and the noble stance of the church to help those who are in need." The militant organization said that with the military's chain of checkpoints and with the entire Misamis Oriental and Cagayan de Oro City infiltrated by intelligence agents, "how can 30 full-armed NPAs sneak (inside) unnoticed?"

"It has become obvious that the US-backed Marcos dictatorship is trying hard to discredit the growing protest movement and to qule the people's legitimate dissent against a corrupt and tyrannical regime," CORD sources said. It added that notwithstanding the "red bogey" and the arbitrary arrests, militant actions by an organized people will continue "until genuine national independence and democracy shall be achieved."

CSO: 4200/1397



PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

FARMERS OPPOSE FEE INCREASE--The farmers' league of the Philippines warned yesterday they will initiate a nationwide boycott on the payment of irrigation fees if the government pushes through its plan to increase in October farm fees by 83 percent. The boycott will be complemented by pickets before offices of the National Irrigation Administration. NIA officials recently disclosed the World Bank inspired plans to hike irrigation fees by 83 percent beginning October. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 85]

TEMPORARY RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS--Back at the presidential palace, President Marcos ordered yesterday [19 August] the temporary release of four political prisoners who have been jailed for nearly 2 years on charges of rebellion and illegal possession of explosives. A presidential palace press release said the president agreed to release the four after the court approved their bail bonds and because they were breadwinners in their families. The four were identified as Millettee Soriano, Simplicio Anino, Lauro Pabit, and Jose Britanico. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85]

MARCOS' ASSURANCE ON ELECTIONS--President Marcos assured yesterday [20 August] that the coming elections will be fair and clean. This assurance was given by the president in a speech during the 72d anniversary of the League of Puericulture and Family Planning Centers at Malacanang. The president said that since 1965, all the elections and referenda had been clean and fair. Also during the occasion, the office of media affairs announced that 42,000 barangays all over the country held informal referenda since yesterday. The informal referenda aimed to determine the public sentiments on critical political issues. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Aug 85]

CONSULTATIONS ON ELECTION, IMPEACHMENT--The ongoing informal consultations between barangays and the populace are expected to be completed by Sunday. The consultations will find out if the people are in favor of a special presidential elections this year. Other issues being taken up are the Batasan dismissal of the impeachment resolution and the proposal that President Marcos should [word indistinct] in 1987. The president of the National Federation of Barangays Laura Petena said that results of the informal consultations will be submitted to President Marcos. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 21 Aug 85]

TEACHERS KILLED FOR NOT PAYING NPA--Two women teachers in a Barangay primary school in Pagadian City were executed last Friday by New People's Army terrorists led by a woman commander when they refused to give financial contributions to the NPA. Army 34th Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Ernesto Maderazo identified the slain teachers as Josefina Cabacos and her sister Simeona Gayle, both married. They were assigned at the Dungos primary school, 12 kilometers north of Dinas Poblacion. Colonel Maderazo said the killer was led by a woman identified as Commander Sandra Sandra, according to authorities, sent letters earlier to the two people, demanding payment of contributions. They ignored the letter and were waylaid by the terrorists on their way home last Friday. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Aug 85 HK]

18 MUSLIMS KILLED IN AMBUSH--Manila, Aug 12 (AFP)--Eighteen people have been killed in an ambush by an armed group believed to be government militiamen in the southern Philippine province of Lanao Del Norte, delayed reports reaching here today said. The PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, citing a military report, said the 18 people killed in Salvador Town were Moslems who were ambushed on their way to the market two weeks ago. The state-run news agency said THE MINDANAO SCOOP newspaper also reported that two of the suspects were identified as government militiamen. They are now reportedly under military custody. PNA added that the motive for the ambush had not been established. Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the PNA report which quoted military reports in Iligan City near the ambush area. Lanao Del Norte is a Moslem-dominated province in the southern island of Mindanao where President Ferdinand Marcos's military-backed government is facing an armed Moslem campaign for self-rule. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 12 Aug 85 HK]

CSO: 5600/4388

SINGAPORE

VOMD COMMENTARY ON SINGAPORE ECONOMIC POLICY

BK161600 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 12 Aug 85

["News Commentary": "Poverty Gripping Singapore"]

[Text] According to a May REUTER report, although the leaders of the Singapore Government dreamed of turning the island state of 2 and 1/2 million into the Switzerland of Asia by the end of this century, Singapore has not yet found a way to eradicate poverty. Most of its people are still gripped by poverty. According to the report, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong used to say that although Singapore's economy continues to develop progressively, it is not realistic to think that the government can completely wipe out poverty. Quoting official statistics on Singapore, the REUTER report also said that 12 percent of the current Singapore population--300,000 people--earn less than \$500.00 [Singapore dollars] a month. In the past, with that income a family could maintain an average standard of living, but today this amount is insufficient due to the rising cost of living. Meanwhile, there are another 100,000 people depending on a monthly income of less than \$250.00 [Singapore dollars]. Their living standard is below the poverty line. If these 400,000 people each support an average family of four, there are 1.6 million people living in poverty. From certain angles the report reflects the genuine economic situation of Singapore.

The Lee Kuan yew regime always boasts that Singapore's economic growth during the past 20 years has made the living standard of Singapore the second highest in Asia after Japan. In his visit to Tanjong Pagar constituency in the beginning of the year, Lee Kuan Yew again boasted that there is hardly a place in the world where people can live as happily as in Singapore--a state that permits such things and other favorable conditions. Lee Kuan Yew knows that the living condition of most Singaporeans is still unsatisfactory, but then, he has never cared for the people's welfare and never sympathized with the people's suffering. He only cares for the respect that the people are to give his government and for his support from the imperialist and monopoly capitalist groups.

The Singapore regime depends on these foreign groups. Singapore's economy is determined by the economic development and economic policy of the great industrial years. The United States is Singapore's main trading partner--bilateral trade accounts for 17 percent of Singapore's total trade. The slow

growth of America's economy this year has badly affected Singapore's manufacturing sector. The great deficit in the United States' national balance of payments and the protectionist policy of Western industrialized nations have been serious hindrance to the development of Singapore's economy. Last year, Singapore experienced a trade deficit of \$6,400 million in its trade with Japan and \$1,200 million in its trade with the EEC. Protectionist policies imposed by West European countries and Japan have added more problems to Singapore's efforts to alleviate these balance of payments deficit.

According to the latest official Singapore statistics, the rate of Singapore's economic growth is at its lowest point in the past 10 years. From this past January to March, its annual economic growth rate was only 3 percent compared to 10.1 percent in the same period last year. Economic experts said that it is difficult for the government to achieve the economic growth target of 5 to 7 percent if the existing preferences continue. Actually, the signs of economic recession were already apparent. According to the government figures, 429 companies declared bankruptcy in 1984. This trend continued on in 1985.

In January 1985, the creditors of 59 companies sent applications to the court seeking the closure of those companies, and by the middle of February, 21 more companies experienced the same fate. An average of two companies closed every day.

Economic observers could foresee that Singapore's trade depression would become worse as long as the United States' economy does not recover. Parallel to the slow economic activities, a total of 25,700 jobs were lost. The number of unemployed registering at the Employment Services Office of the Labor Ministry increased 21.8 percent. The weak market forced the private sector to cut personnel or leave posts unfilled. Due to these circumstances, 2,500 graduates were forced to apply for low-ranking posts in public services this year. The 400 vacant teachers' post attracted 1,265 applicants. This year, there are 3,940 new graduates looking for employment. Among the first are 560 graduates of the Nanyang Science and Technology Institute. As a result of the slow down in building, engineering graduates are finding it difficult to get employment. According to government sources, about 4,200 laborers were dismissed in the first 3 months of this year. Economic observers reckoned that more laborers will face unemployment in the next 9 months.

In this year's labor day message, Lee Kuan Yew stressed that currently Singapore is not in danger of economic collapse. However, the steps taken recently by the government prove that the development of Singapore's economy was really showing the laborers' future misfortune. Firstly, the government had set up an economic committee under the leadership of Lee Hsien Loong, the minister of state for trade and industry, to revise Singapore economic development planning in the 1980's and to plan the economic policy for the next 5 years. Meanwhile, many Singapore industrialists are making efforts to enter the Chinese market to compensate for the loss resulting from the muddled up Western nations' protectionist policy and the competition from neighboring countries.

Singapore's economy emphasizes the importance of large-scale local industries with the capital owned by foreign investment groups. The rapid increase of large-scale industries is made possible by exploiting Singapore's working people and robbing the rich natural resources from countries in this region. Singapore, as the central city in this region, is like a big city at the edge of the border. The imperialist monopoly capitalist groups have made Singapore their base for reaching out with their satanic claws to clutch the economy in every corner of this region. Due to that, the imperialists' capital monopoly in this region is well centralized in Singapore. Furthermore, the additional products from the hard and tiring labor of the multiracial working people on the island, in the long run, relatively, make it appear as though there is prosperity in Singapore. The neighboring countries appear rather backward because there are not many trade and industrial enterprises. Such is the reality of Singapore's prosperity which Lee Kuan Yew always proudly displays.

No matter how, there is intense social polarization among the poor and the rich in Singapore due to its economic policy which runs according to the imperialist capitalist economic policy. From one view, it appears to achieve prosperity quickly, and from another view, poverty continues to affect the people everywhere. Therefore, although some Singapore people enjoy a high standard of living, the poverty that grips the wider circle of working people remains acute, especially during a worsening economic recession.

CSO: 4213/308

SINGAPORE

FRENCH OFFICIAL SUPPORTS ASEAN STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK261502 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] In Singapore, the leader of the visiting French parliamentary delegation expressed support for ASEAN's proposal for proximity talks to resolve the Cambodian problem. Mr (Sean Yves Mar) said the Cambodian question could not be solved by military means alone. He said there had to be a political solution and any initiative in this direction was good. Mr (Yves Mar) also hoped that the Cambodian nationalist forces would be able to bring the Vietnamese to the negotiating table.

The delegation is here to find out ASEAN views on the Cambodian problem. During its 3-day stay, it will meet the foreign minister, Mr S Dhanabalan, Foreign Ministry officials, and some Singapore MP's.

CSO: 4200/1460

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE AIR FORCE SKYHAWK CRASHES IN PHILIPPINES

HK261256 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Singapore, 26 Aug (AFP)--A Singapore Air Force Skyhawk aircraft crashed in central Luzon in the Philippines today, the Ministry of Defence announced.

A ministry statement said the pilot, Captain Tan Jui Song, ejected safely and was rescued by a U.S. Air Force helicopter from the Clark Air Base, one of two major U.S. bases in the Philippines.

The statement said the accident occurred while the aircraft was on a routine training flight over central Luzon. The aircraft was part of a Singapore Air Force detachment at the Clark Air Base.

A board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the accident.

It was the third Skyhawk crash in barely a month.

A Skyhawk crashed into the Straits of Malacca while on a routine flight on 24 July. The pilot ejected safely and was rescued.

The following day another Skyhawk on a training flight crashed into the Johore Straits, killing its pilot.

CSO: 4200/1460

THAILAND

SENIOR OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISORDER IN SOUTH

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Deputy Commander of Region 4 Admits to Violence in the South"]

[Text] Major General Panya Signsakda, deputy commander of Region 4, revealed to SIAM RAT that the situation in the south is heating up, but it is not out of control. The solution to the problems of the south requires the help and cooperation of all sides, government, police, and military officials, and the people.

Major General Panya said that politicians should certainly discuss their opinions because in the solution to our problems in the south we must not isolate ourselves from one another.

"Career officials are reluctant to associate with politicians because they are afraid of being accused of taking sides. We are neutral, but in my view we must call for the cooperation of all sides, politicians of all parties, instead of letting them speak loudly without taking responsibility and without cooperating with us, like throwing water while looking for food," said Major General Panya.

Major General Panya revealed that politicians will be invited to pool their thoughts and discuss how our country's problems can be solved. Soldiers may think that politicians protect people with their influence. Then they should sit down and discuss it. Or when some elected political leaders unknowingly do something unsensible, we can know the problem and look for solutions together.

As for national officials, we recognize that they still have soft spots and faults. The police feel they must take full responsibility for this. Police Lt General Thosinphit Satchapan, commander of Region 4, maintains that if the police are at fault they will be transferred from the area and replaced immediately.

Major General Panya went on to say about the incidents in which criminals stole over 20,000 baht from vehicles on 8 July in the vicinity of Chianyai district, Nakhon Sithamrat Province, robbing over 10 vehicles, he believed the acts were very audacious. The same afternoon he met with officials



from all sectors, district leaders and village headmen of Chianyai district, together with the staff of Polict Lt General Sinphit Satchaphan, who had looked into the incident.

Major General Panya revealed the common belief that without cooperation from all sides there will be openings. Therefore, those who can solve the problem are the sub-district heads, village headmen, and villagers, because they are the first to see the events. We believe that we should give responsibility to the sub-district heads and village headmen. If they can be the ears and eyes, it will be known right away which people are bad and which are good.

"I say the sub-district heads and the village headmen are precious to the people, because they are chosen by the people and the people depend on the sub-district heads and the village headmen to take responsibility in all duties." Major General Panya said, and he went on to say that he would assess points to sub-district heads and village headmen, adding points if they are successful in their work and subtracting points if they are unsuccessful, and when too much is subtracted they will be dismissed immediately.

Major General Panya went on to disclose that yesterday (9 July) he had been to a meeting of officials, district heads, and village headmen in Bangsawan sub-district, Phrasaeng district, Surat Thani Province, a place gunmen have often victimized. The gangsters hide by walking around in a dignified way so that officials cannot do anything.

"Yesterday evening I ordered that from tomorrow on individuals who are not uniformed officials are not to be allowed to carry weapons in Bangsawan sub-district and Prasaeng district, and that there be indiscriminate inspections for weapons of war," said Major General Panya.

Lt General Wanchai Chitchamnong, commander of Region 4, disclosed that he had assigned responsibility for the investigation of the vehicle robberies in the area of Chianyai and Huasai districts, Nakhon Sithamrat Province, to Major General Panya Signsakda, deputy commander of Region 4, along with the ability to replace officials in those areas. If anyone is slack in performing his duties, he will be replaced.

Lt General Wanchai said that if the police force is not adequate, we will send in Rangers for support. The problems in the south are social problems. We must try our best, which is much better than we are doing now. However, problems of thieves and criminals exist all over.

General Sitthi Chirarot, minister of interior, told reporters yesterday morning that he has not yet received a report of the incident in which criminals ambushed and robbed 15 vehicles in Nakhon Sithamrat Province, but he had heard the news on the radio and believed that officials were doing their best. He asked for cooperation from the military and wanted to thank the commander of Region 4 for giving full cooperation.

General Sitthi said of the fact that a report of the incident had not yet been received, "I am not satisfied with civilian civil service work. The time before it is drafted, printed, checked, and given to the receiver of the report shows a lack of efficiency. The provinces, districts, and sub-districts should imitate the military in reporting continuously, part by part, so that the recipient of a report learns of the incident as it changes in successive reports and doesn't have to wait a long time for the report.

General Sitthi went on to say that he will now have to seek the news himself and cannot wait any longer. He cannot yet say whether the robberies are a communist terrorist plot. It has been claimed that the criminals claimed to be communist terrorists, and communist terrorists claim they are ordinary criminals, but those who know the problems best are the people in the area because they are close to the incidents. He believes that police reports alone cannot be believed. Reports from many different angles must be put together, because data from one source can distort the truth.

To questions about whether these robberies were a plot of officials themselves. General Sitthi replied that he did not yet know the facts, but he didn't think so because there are three or four districts in the area concerned about the problem of criminal robberies and about officials knowledgeable about or encouraging criminals. On the problems of disorder in the south, he thinks not about whether or not the south is peaceful but that all regions and provinces must be peaceful and orderly.

9937

CSO: 4207/258

THAILAND

COMMENTARIES, OFFICIALS ON JENKINS BILL, TRADE ISSUES

Editorial on Japan White Paper

BK211316 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "In Connection With the White Paper"]

[Text] The Thai Government eventually handed to the Japanese Government "the white paper," which reportedly contains measures for restructuring trade between the two countries to limit Thailand's trade deficit with Japan.

As Asian countries, Thailand and Japan have a long history of bilateral trade and good relations. But we never have a trade surplus with Japan.

We sympathize with all past Thai governments and appreciate their efforts in rounds of negotiations with Japan at both low and high levels. However, it appeared that representatives of both the government and private sectors attending such talks with Japan failed to obtain any beneficial results for the country. The Japanese side always gains the upper hand at the negotiating table. We are not saying that our delegates are ineffective. On the contrary, the Japanese side should be reprimanded for its trade shrewdness and insincerity. It will be rather difficult for Thailand to overcome Japan's economic power and selfishness and Thailand's own sense of owing Japan a debt of gratitude in a bid to tackle the problem of the trade deficit with Japan.

We believe that it is a matter of etiquette for the Thai Government to keep the contents of the white paper confidential. Only the Thai and Japanese people should be informed about Japan's selfish treatment of Thailand. We Thai people should be allowed to see the details of the document so that we will be able to act properly to attract the Japanese Government's attention. Because of the Thai Government's decision to keep this matter from the people, they think that it is not important or meaningful.

We can predict that this white paper will be meaningless to the Japanese Government and people, particularly those who are trading with Thailand.

We think that it is a shame that nothing has been achieved from those rounds of negotiations and talks at all levels. The diplomatic move we have employed this time will probably be fruitless.

We suggest that the Thai Government resort to new and more aggressive measures to deal with Japan's indifference and selfishness.

### Sitthi on Anti-Jenkins Bill Lobbying

BK060406 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Speaking to newsmen about negotiations on the U.S. textile bill, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said we have made preparations for talks with U.S. representatives. The measures proposed by General Kriangsak Chamanan can be supplementary ones. The foreign minister continued that Thailand has lobbied for support on this issue through several channels, including the Thai ambassador in Washington. Thai residents in the United States are also helping on this issue.

### Editorials on Jenkins Bill, Congressional Visit

BK221049 [Editorial Report] Three Thai-language Bangkok dailies--THAI RAT, MATICHON, and SIAM RAT--on 21 and 22 August carry editorials commenting on Thailand's reaction to the proposed Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985 now pending before the U.S. Congress and the visit to Thailand of the U.S. congressional delegation led by Representative Sam Gibbons.

THAI RAT's 21 August 800-word editorial on page 23, entitled: "The United States Is Not an Isolated Country," says that during its recent Far East trip, the U.S. congressional delegation must have sensed the feelings of the people in Thailand and other countries against the pending Jenkins bill as well as their concern over "the U.S. trend toward self-imposed isolation."

Noting that passing the bill into law will affect the textile exports of small, developing countries like Thailand, the editorial urges the United States to review and realize the adverse consequences of the legislation on other countries, otherwise, "it will one day be isolated and have no true friend" because of its "selfishness."

Pointing out that the United States is not asked to make any big sacrifice for small nations that will be hurt by the bill, the paper stresses that "the United States will be in a difficult position if it is not generous with small nations." It is necessary for both developing and developed countries to cooperate with each other so that they can peacefully coexist in this small world.

"The world is now in a cold-war situation. As the leader of the free world, the United States should not disappoint other countries, since its opponent is waiting for the opportunity to take its place."

The editorial concludes that the United States and countries concerned should settle the textile conflict in a "fair and reciprocal manner" and avoid pushing "small nations into bankruptcy."

MATICHON's 21 August 700-word editorial on page 4, entitled: "The Aide Memoire to the United States," says that although there is "very little hope" that the U.S. Congress will reject the Jenkins bill, the Thai Government and private sectors have been "unprecedentedly" united to fight the bill.

Stressing that the Thai side has been "rational and polite" in projecting its grievances and encouraging the United States to consider the long-standing relations and cooperation between the two countries, the editorial says: "The United States dragged Thailand into many wars and conflicts such as Korea and Indochina. For a decade, U.S. military bases in Thailand, with tens of thousands of U.S. troops, sent aircraft to bomb our neighboring countries. The wounds and vestiges of those wars have constituted deep scars in the memory of the Thai nation.

The editorial says that Thailand cannot regard the United States as "a great friend" if its "call for sympathy" is rejected or overlooked.

The editorial adds: "Therefore the Thai Government has every right to retaliate against the United States by resorting to aggressive measures, for example, stopping purchases of certain U.S. products. Otherwise, our country will be exploited forever."

SIAM RAT's 22 August 700-word editorial on page 3, entitled: "The American Spirit," says that despite all the possible adverse impacts on Thailand if the Jenkins bill is passed into law, "we do not want the Thai people or the Thai Government to show any reaction against the U.S. Congress because we respect U.S. independence and believe that we should not interfere in their internal policy or the way they run their country."

The editorial continues: "Although the U.S. congressmen have agreed to help Thailand, we cannot envisage how they would be able to do that. Representing an independent country, our Parliament will probably not reject or change any bill at the request of the United States either." "We should now halt all of our activities, including demonstrations or any act of exposing our own weakness, in a bid to beg for sympathy. Let the U.S. Congress and Government do whatever they want about the bill. We should remain calm and simply wait to prove the American spirit."

#### Editorial Warns of U.S. 'Protectionism'

BK181452 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Thai People's Worry and the U.S. Congressmen"]

[Text] The Thai Government and the private sector are very worried about the Jenkins bill, pending in the U.S. House of Representatives. Amid the continuous discussion of this issue, and although the government and the private sector have sent their lobbyists to the United States to oppose the bill, the worries in this regard have still not disappeared. Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun has even suggested that Prime Minister Prem go on the hotline to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to veto the legislation if it is passed by congress.

The Thai people's concern is due to the U.S. protectionism sentiment designed to defend the textile industries, which is now dominating Capital Hill. Moreover, there have been efforts to encourage Americans to buy "made in U.S.A." textile

products. Such a development has inevitably prompted concern among the Thai people. In fact, nobody can blame Jenkins, who has proposed the bill, because as a member of the House of Representatives, he has the duty to protect his country's interests. However, Jenkins' deed runs counter to President Reagan's policy calling for a free trade system in the world. The Reagan Administration has pressed and encouraged Japan to open more markets for imported goods, and this has won a response from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Now, however, members of the U.S. House of Representatives are rocking the boat by trying to enact a trade protectionist bill.

The U.S. delegation of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee led by Sam Gibbons is now on a fact-finding mission in Asia and the Pacific countries which might be adversely affected if the Jenkins bill is enacted into law. The U.S. congressional delegation met with Chinese government officials last week. China has announced it will retaliate by boycotting some U.S. products if the bill is passed by Congress.

Surely not only Thailand but also Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan will be adversely affected by the enactment of the Jenkins bill. All these countries are close allies of the United States. The bill, if made into law, would not only have an adverse effect on the U.S. allies but also the world's free trade system. The Jenkins bill would encourage the proliferation of protectionism, and would also justify the protectionist policy of countries in the world. The U.S. Congress must be responsible for the negative consequences which will flow from the bill's implementation. This is our message to the U.S. congressional delegation which is due to arrive here in the next 2 days.

#### Editorial on Textile Bill Impact

BK131523 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Impact of the Textile Bill"]

[Text] A committee chaired by the industry minister and made up of representatives of the government and textile industrialists is now making preparations for talks with the U.S. House Trade Subcommittee, which is scheduled to arrive here on 17 August on a mission to study the impact on Thailand of the pending bill known as the Jenkins Bill.

The bill, proposed by a U.S. congressman, was designed to limit the U.S. intake of foreign textile products and will also affect Thailand's textile exports to the United States if it is passed by the Congress. A number of U.S. congressmen support the bill because the U.S. textile industry has been hard hit by the flow of foreign products into the U.S. market.

Thai textile products depend mainly on foreign markets. Since last year, our textile industry has been facing marketing problems despite the fact that it has been on the list of those receiving promotional privileges from the government. If the industry faces a crisis, related factories such as those producing cotton thread will also feel the pain.

However, the U.S. delegation is not in the position to tell us if the U.S. Congress will pass the bill or not. There is no guarantee that the U.S. president will veto it either. The members of the U.S. House of Representatives from textile industry areas will certainly defend the interests of the U.S. textile factories and workers. Every country has to defend its own interests. The United States is suffering from its trade deficit with Japan. Japanese industrial goods including Japanese cars have gained firm grips in the U.S. markets. Therefore, it is necessary for the United States to try all ways and means possible under the free trade system to close its markets to foreign goods such as textiles, garments, and canned food products. The United States has to compete with foreign products in terms of both price and quality.

The Thai side has very little hope left for its lobbying effort against the Jenkins Bill. Since the issue deals with enormous interests, the United States has to protect its own textile industry to tackle its unemployment problem, or perhaps there are some political reasons behind the story.

#### Editorial on Thai Trade Strategy

BK161039 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 14 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Be United To Fight"]

[Text] A U.S. congressional delegation led by Samuel Gibbons will come here to meet Thai Government officials and textile exporters from 17-20 August to gather information on the possible consequences of the draft textile and apparel trade bill which will be submitted to the U.S. Congress in the middle of September.

Before coming to Thailand, the U.S. delegation paid a visit to China and was told that China will reduce its imports from the United States if its textile export quota is affected by the bill.

The impact to be felt by China is much harder than that on Thailand because textile products represent 35 percent of China's total export, bringing an annual income of \$500 million to the country. One-sixths of the Chinese exports to the United States is textile products.

In response to such a threat from the Chinese side, the U.S. delegation turned to bring up other issues to bargain. For example, the delegation asked the Chinese Government to end its normal practice of collecting wages of Chinese workers employed by foreign companies in China. The United States wants to use the free employment system under which the foreign companies have full control of their employees, not representatives of the local government.

The negotiations between the U.S. and Chinese delegations in this regard has proved that everything can be bargained in international trade. Each country must find measures to increase its bargaining power. As the United States cited the necessity to defend its own economy, China threatened to reduce its intake of U.S. exports for the same reason. China can do that because it is one of the U.S. big trading partners. The bargaining power of the two countries is more or less on the same footing.

Thailand should urgently find a way to make the United States realize the consequences of the reduction of the quota of Thai textile imports to the United States. When the U.S. congressional delegation arrives here, Thailand should have all the information ready and even appointed concerned officials to negotiate with the U.S. team on specific issues under the same guideline.

In so doing, the Thai side must set up an ad hoc supervisory center with only one leader to coordinate and assess the results of every phase of the negotiations with the U.S. delegation.

All delegates on the Thai side must act in concert, refrain from seeking personal gains, and consolidate their forces to fight pressures created by the U.S. side.

Regardless of the outcome of the negotiations, the Thai Government must from now on attach more significance to the role of "lobbyists" which is quite useful in conducting international trade. The government had overlooked their potency until the United States moved to limit its foreign textile import quotas.

Thailand will face many more obstacles in competing for its share in the world market and should now revise its tactics. It must end the normal practice of "waiting for customers to knock [on] the door" and apply all possible strategies to gain more clients. At the same time, competition among the Thai exporters must also be stopped.

CSO: 4207/274



THAILAND

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS F-16 PURCHASE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Jun 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The F-16 and Aggression"]

[Excerpt] In the matter of the F-16, a fighter plane of high ability that the Thai air force wants to buy from the United States, claiming as its reason the protection of Thailand from enemy aggression, there has been long debate as to whether Thailand should purchase the planes.

Now there is an end to the matter as the cabinet has met and agreed to allow the Thai air force to purchase the F-16 planes according to its requirements.

We believe that when the cabinet, which is held to be the representative of the people of all of Thailand entrusted with administration of the government of the nation, forms a consensus that the planes should be purchased, this brings an end to the question. But in practice there remains one factor, which is simply that the people continue to wait to see the planes.

From government announcements, the people have learned that the F-16 fighter plane program will take no less than 5 years for training and other services, which we believe is a fairly long time

The government's policy according to the air force program shows Thailand's clear intention of using the planes to protect the nation from aggression. When the aggression will occur no one can predict accurately.

Therefore, we believe that the purchase of these planes at a high cost and the time it will take to see them put into effect appear excessive, because we are not certain when Thailand will be a victim of aggression.

We believe that the cabinet's decision, in which it announced that it had discussed the matter carefully from all angles for the pros and cons, to buy the planes for protection from aggression is a military decision, because if such aggression actually occurs, we still have many kinds of organizations and organs to stop it besides fighter planes. There are diplomatic and political weapons for stopping aggression that do not require the great investment and legal decisions of buying fighter planes.

But when the government comes to an agreement, we believe that the case is closed. We are just waiting to see when the aggression will take place.

THAILAND

PARTISAN POLITICS SEEN IN PRC SUGAR SALES

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 14 Jul 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The daily NAE0 NA of 11 July reported the "Advisory Committee on Sugarcane and Sugar Catches Khukhrit's Lie," summarizing the incident in which MR Khukhrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party, negotiated the sale of 50,000 tons of raw sugar to the Chinese at a friendly price higher than the world market price during a trip to celebrate 10 years of Thai-Chinese friendship. It later appeared that officials of the Thai Advisory Committee on Sugarcane and Sugar checked with the Thai embassy in Beijing and discovered that the price in the trade was the world market price, not a friendship price higher than the world market price. It also claimed that the leader of the Social Action Party was playing politics excessively, releasing unconfirmed reports for political gain.

Mr Darong Singtothong, MP from Chonburi of the Social Action Party, chairman of the Economic Affairs Commission of the National Assembly, and president of the Association of Agricultural Groups of Chonburi, told reporters of Social Action Party leader MR Khukhrit Pramot's trip to negotiate the sale of 50,000 tons of sugar to Chinese at a friendship price that actually the sugar refineries and farmers asked MR Khukhrit Pramot and himself to help negotiate the agreement to sell sugar to China.

Mr Drong Singtothong said that he believed the negotiations on oil sales were successful as a first step because in the high-level agreement with China only the Chinese officials recognize that it will be purchased at a friendly price between China and Thailand. The various details are the responsibility of the ministries of commerce, industry, and agriculture and cooperatives, which oversee trade under the Sugarcane and Sugar Act and will have to negotiate the matter of a friendship price.

Mr Darong Singtothong said that he had questioned Mr Koson Krairit, minister of commerce, about reports that China would purchase at the world market price, which is a very low price. Mr Koson said that the Chinese government had sent a telex to the Minister of Industry saying that it would purchase 50,000 tons of sugar. On the price, officials must come to a new agreement, with the Chinese Government saying it will purchase at a friendship price. Mr Koson also said that the price the Chinese government will pay will be higher but not as high as the price the United States pays for over 30,000

tons of Thai sugar at 900-odd baht per sack, which is already a good price. "When it was reported that China would buy at the world market price, which is now only 210 baht per sack, I had thought that China would surely pay more than the world market price because China said that it was ready to help good allies like Thailand."

Mr Rewat Sirinukun of the Social Action Party, an MP from Kanchanaburi, and 24 other party members including Mr Kasem Sirisamphon, assistant party leader; Mr. Koson Drairit, minister of commerce and assistant party leader; and Dr Subin Pinkhayan, etc., wrote a letter on 11 July to Mr Op Wasurat, minister of industry, asking him to make a trip to point out the facts on the matter of reports by the Advisory Committee on Sugarcane and Sugar officials on Wednesday 12 July at 14:00 hours at party headquarters.

"My group in the Social Action Party now believes that the administration of the Advisory Committee on Sugarcane and Sugar, who are career people, have expressed political views improperly and should not be reporting or investigating us, because our responsibility is to take orders from the ministry only in our capacity as supporters of the government. They have not been asked to carry out political work in the legislature, which is about to close its session; this is improper. Who asked them to discuss our work and for the reports of officials of the Advisory Committee on Sugarcane and Sugar on certain individuals? I believe such actions are disparaging to the leaders of my party." The letter gave the reasons and said it should have better cooperation from the Minister of Industry.

9937

CSO: 4207/258

THAILAND

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES--It is revealed that last year Thailand had an 870 million baht advantage in the balance of trade with the Philippines, but the value of trade is decreasing because of internal problems of the Philippines. The outlook is bright for rice, corn and fish powder. News reports from the Department of Business Economics disclosed concerning trade relations between Thailand and the Philippines for 1984 that Thailand had an 876 million baht advantage in the balance of trade with the Philippines, with Thailand exporting goods valued at about 1.090 billion baht and importing from the Philippines goods worth 214 million baht. However, the value of the trade between them has decreased since 1983 because the Philippines is experiencing internal economic problems resulting from a shortage of foreign currency. During the first 3 months of this year (January to March), trade between the two countries was valued at a total of 640 million baht, a 26 percent increase over the same period last year, with Thailand exporting 364 million baht and importing from the Philippines goods worth 274 million baht, giving Thailand a trade advantage of 90 million baht. News reports also say that the goods with the greatest opportunity for sale to the Philippines at this time are rice, corn, fish powder, cassava oil products, cloth, fibers, ready-made clothes, canned foods, and raw sugar because production in the Philippines is experiencing problems and many manufacturing industries are starting to have increased capital. Therefore, the Philippines is importing more from abroad. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Jul 85 p 11] 9937

CSO: 4207/258

VANUATU

BRIEFS

SOVIET FISHING AGREEMENT--Meanwhile, Vanuatu has received a request from the Soviet Union for a fisheries agreement licensing the Soviet tuna fleet to fish in Vanuatu's 200-mile zone. An inter-departmental committee consisting of representatives of the Prime Minister's Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries will study the request and make recommendations to the Council of Ministers for final consideration. [Text] [Sydney THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST 9 Aug 85 p 1]

CSO: 4200/1413

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ARMY PAPER HIGHLIGHTS ARMY-MILITIA COOPERATION

BK180343 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Aug 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "The Army Must Closely Cooperate With the Militia In Order To Sweep the Noxious Rebels"]

[Text] The great successes won in all fields by our revolutionary armed forces over the past 6 years were made possible by the close cooperation among the regular, regional, and militia forces in the localities, particularly the resounding victories in the 1984-85 dry season that deprived the three groups of reactionaries of virtually all their bases along the Cambodian-Thai border. In order to make up for this strategic and serious setback, the three groups of reactionaries and their bosses--the Beijing hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists--have hatefully colluded in perfidious attempts through poisonous maneuvers to hit back at the Cambodian revolution. In this connection, they have tried hard to establish networks of planted agents among the people, and have sought by all means, to set up traitorous local administrations, resorting to the psychological gimmick of nonviolence among fellow Cambodians.

Because their forces have been beaten and scattered to the wind and deprived of any specific bases, they have tried their best to muster the remaining forces into small groups to carry out hit-and-run attacks in various localities, using the kinds of men that are easily fooled into following them and employing pretty women and money and gold to entice us.

However, all their counterattacks through all kinds of tricks and psychological warfare have been smashed one by one by our forces in close cooperation with the local militiamen, causing repeated serious setbacks to the weakening enemy ranks.

So far, the regular and regional forces, in close cooperation with the militia, have conducted sweeping operations against the enemy, crippling all forms of enemy actions among the local people, such as in O Ta Paong, Samakki, and Rung Chrey communes. Our local militiamen in various areas have been outstanding in their task of ensuring and preserving political security and social stability by fully grasping all the maneuvers and activities of all stripes of enemy.

In the border region as well as in the interior of the country, our militiamen have worked hard to raise their combat ability in all fields and to fulfill

well the task of protecting the population. They have cooperated closely with the regular and regional forces, strengthened and developed in all aspects of their duty to attack the enemy, and won successes both quantitatively and qualitatively. Indeed, the militiamen have been quite successful in maintaining good contacts with the local administration and mass organizations--such as the youth associations, the women's associations, and the solidarity groups for production--going deep among the local masses and population and creating favorable conditions in the ideological, moral, and material fields to realize the theme: Where there are people, there are militiamen.

Although in the past, our regular and regional forces have closely cooperated with the militia in crushing all forms of enemy activities, a number of units have not yet exploited this advantage to the maximum in cooperating with the militia forces in order to hit hard at the enemy networks planted among the local people. Therefore, to achieve new successes in the localities, villages, and communes, the regular and regional forces stationed in the vicinity must work out plans to closely cooperate in combat with the local militia forces to facilitate actions against the enemy. They must always enhance cooperation in sweeping operations against the remaining bandits who are hiding everywhere among the people so as to prevent them from proceeding with their psychological maneuvers and sabotage attempts against our people and revolution, and must build strong localities where the people can enjoy a peaceful and happy existence.

CSO: 4212/97

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LAO ARMY LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT DELEGATION VISITS

BK240305 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, a delegation of the LPA General Logistics Department led by Maj Gen Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the LPA General Logistics Department, paid a friendship visit to the PRK from 15 to 22 August.

During the visit, the LPA General Logistics Department delegation met and exchanged views and experiences on logistics work with their Cambodian counterparts in a friendly atmosphere, and reached unanimity of views on all issues raised. The delegation paid a courtesy call to Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK minister of National Defense, who warmly received and cordially chatted with it. The delegation also had the honor of being received by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of Planning, who, on behalf of the party and state, had a cordial conversation with the visiting delegation.

The delegation of the LPA General Logistics Department also visited the wounded and disabled combatants and personnel of Hospital 1/79. It visited the Army's museum, the former royal palace, the Army's medical school, the Army's logistics school, the Army's garment factory, the 80th Transport Battalion, and the construction department base and 11 of its buildings. It toured Phnom Penh city and the Pol Pot regime's genocide centers at Tuol Sleng and Cheung Ek Lake.

Also during this visit, the LPA General Logistics Department delegation went sightseeing at Angkor Wat and called on the command committee of the Fourth Region as well as the leadership of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Wherever it went, the delegation of the LPA General Logistics Department was warmly welcomed with sincere feelings of friendship and fraternity and heard reports on logistics work. In response, the delegation expressed high appreciation for the great victories won by the KPRAF in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army over the major positions of the tripartite coalition government along the Cambodian-Thai border during the past dry season. The delegation also expressed profound friendship and solidarity and desire to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries, peoples, and Armies of Cambodia and Laos.

The delegation of the LPA General Logistics Department left for home on the morning of 22 August with a deep sense of fraternal friendship and cordiality.



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

29 July-4 August

BK051200 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 29 July-4 August:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1140 GMT on 2 August reports that solidarity fishing groups throughout the country caught some 56,400 metric tons of river fish or 6 percent below the target for the 1984-85 fishing season. Big catches were in Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces and in Phnom Penh, respectively overfulfilling the target by 14, 16, and 27 percent. Part of the catches was sold to the population and the rest turned into 2,850 metric tons of dried fish, 472 metric tons of smoked fish, and 4,000 metric tons of fermented fish and other kinds of preserved food. About 2.3 million liters of sauce were also produced from fish.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 29 July notes that peasants in Pursat Province by early July had plowed more than 13,115 hectares of land, sown more than 3,585 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 4,670 hectares of floating rice, and transplanted over 30 hectares of rice of all types. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 4 August states that since the beginning of this year, the veterinary service of Pursat Province had vaccinated more than 52,300 head of cattle against various diseases. At present, the province has more than 52,100 head of cattle, that is 4,200 more than last year.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 29 July reports that peasants in Chhuk District plan to grow rice on 19,650 hectares. By 8 July, they had plowed 8,400 hectares of land and planted 2,200 hectares of early rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 30 July adds that by early July, peasants in Banteay Meas District had retilled 15,190 hectares of land, including more than 1,970 hectares with tractors. They had also sown 2,791 hectares of rice and transplanted thousands of hectares of rice. SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 3 August says that by June, peasants in Kompong Trach District had planted 2,200 hectares of rice for this monsoon season. An estimated 500 hectares or 15 percent over last year were covered with corn, tobacco, beans, sugarcane, and cassava. In irrigation, the peasants of Kompong Trach District built and strengthened 5.6 km of canals and 80 km of paddy dikes and dredged a number of ponds and wells to reserve water for the pepper and subsidiary crops cultivations. Phnom

Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 4 August states that during the 1st half of this year, peasants in Kampot District had sown 252 hectares of rice, planted 387 hectares of early rice, plowed 667 hectares of land, collected 779 metric tons of organic fertilizer, and planted 706 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 1139 GMT on 3 August says that at present there are more than 162,130 head of oxen, 5,917 head of buffalo, 97,007 head of pigs, 947 horses, and thousands of fowls in Kandal Province. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 30 July reports that so far, peasants in Ponhea Loe District have planted more than 2,000 hectares of intensive rice, transplanted more than 30 hectares of late rice, and broadcast 900 hectares of floating rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 31 July adds that peasants in Lvea Em District by 27 July have tilled 3,700 hectares of land, sowed 64 hectares of rice and transplanted and broadcast another 390 hectares. A total of more than 1,400 hectares of corn and 160 hectares of industrial crops were also planted. At 1300 GMT on 1 August the radio reports that peasants in Lvea Em District have sold almost 130 metric tons of paddy to the state during the 1st half of this year. A total of 680 metric tons of corn, 16 metric tons of beans, and 19 metric tons of tobacco have also been sold to the state. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 3 August notes that by mid-July, peasants in Kien Svay District have tilled almost 2,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 70 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 60 hectares of ordinary rice, broadcast over 130 hectares of floating rice, and transplanted more than 40 hectares of IR-36 rice strain.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 30 July reports that fishermen in Kompong Chhnang Province have caught more than 10,000 metric tons of fish or more than 97 percent of the plan during the 1st half of this year.

Kompong Thom Province: According to SPK in French at 0419 GMT on 29 July, peasants in Stoung District by mid-July have plowed more than 10,000 hectares of land, sown over 6,700 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 3,750 hectares of rice. They plan to grow more than 29,000 hectares of rice. They have also grown nearly 180 hectares of beans, more than 180 hectares of potato, and over 60 hectares of sugarcane and sesame. The agricultural service of Stoung District provided more than 360 metric tons of rice seeds, 30 pumps, and more than 23 metric tons of chemical fertilizer to the people.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 31 July reports that during the 1st half of 1985, 27,000 hectares of rubber trees have been planted in Kompong Cham Province. The radio at 2300 GMT on 31 July adds: During the 1st half of this year, workers at the "7 January" rubber production company have cleared more than 13,000 hectares of land, collected more than 10,103,500 liters of latex, and produced more than 4,085 metric tons of dried rubber. SPK in French at 0428 GMT on 1 August states that by mid-July, peasants in Kompong Cham Province have sold to the state 6,660 metric tons of paddy and 2,060 metric tons of beans. The same service in an earlier cast at 0419 GMT on 29 July says that during 18 days up to the beginning of July, people in Ponhea Krek District have sold to the state more than 220 metric tons of beans and over 110 metric tons of sesame. During the 1st half of this year, peasants in this district have also sold more than 900 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Speu Province: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 31 July, peasants in Kompong Speu Province by mid-July have transplanted almost 4,790 hectares of rice out of the planned 73,500 hectares. They have also sowed more than 13,970 hectares of rice and reclaimed more than 185 hectares of land. The radio states at 0430 GMT on 31 July that by mid-July, peasants in Oudong District, have tilled 6,282 hectares of land, sown 2,283 hectares of rice, transplanted another 3,508 hectares, and planted 248 hectares of subsidiary crops and 580 hectares of industrial crops.

Koh Kong Province: Phnom Penh radio reports at 1300 GMT on 1 August that during the 1st half of this year, peasants in Koh Kong Province have reclaimed 2,086 hectares of land.

Prey Veng Province: According to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 1 August, peasants in Baphnum District, Prey Veng Province, sowed more than 1,060 hectares of rice and broadcast 57 hectares of floating rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 2 August states that peasants in Peareang District have retilled over 10,540 hectares of land, sown over 1,630 hectares of rice, broadcast over 3,550 hectares of floating rice, and transplanted 1,448 hectares of early rice, 11 hectares of ordinary rice, and over 310 hectares of late rice.

Svay Rieng Province: According to SPK in French at 1139 GMT on 3 August peasants in Svay Rieng Province by the end of July have sown over 12,000 hectares of rice and planted more than 50,000 hectares of rice. They plan to grow 140,600 hectares of rice in this main rice growing season. They have also planted over 800 hectares of subsidiary crops and nearly 300 hectares of industrial crops. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 1,520 metric tons of chemical fertilizer and 400 liters of insecticide and rat poison to peasants in this province.

5-11 August

BK120815 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 5-11 August:

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 5 August reports that so far peasants in Kompong Trabek District have sown more than 19,000 hectares of rice and transplanted 630 hectares of rice. In another report broadcast on 5 August at 2300 GMT, the radio says that in Peareang District peasants had transplanted more than 5,400 hectares of various types of rice and planted more than 3,550 hectares of IR-36 and broadcast rice by July. According to the chairman of the Kampong Trabek District People's Revolutionary Committee during an interview broadcast by the radio at 1300 GMT on 9 August, peasants in the district, by mid-July, had planted more than 10,000 hectares of rainy season rice or 50 percent of the plan; during the same period 290 hectares of corn, 40 hectares of sesame, 21 hectares of sugar cane, 30 hectares of potato, and 12 hectares of vegetables had also been planted.

Kampot Province: According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 6 August, this year peasants in the province plan to reclaim 2,000 hectares of land. The report adds that by mid-July, 1,806 hectares had been reclaimed. In another report

broadcast at 1300 GMT on 8 August, the radio says that so far, peasants in Kompong Trach District have tilled and transplanted almost 13,000 hectares of various types of rice and planted almost 800 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 August reports that fishermen in Kompong Trach District, during the first half of 1985, had caught 25,368 kg of fish and many more kilograms of other sea products.

Battambang Province: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0502 GMT on 8 August, by the end of July, peasants in Thmar Puok District had put 1,656 hectares of rice under cultivation and planted 290 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Kompong Cham Province: In a report broadcast on 6 August at 0430 GMT, the radio says that, so far, peasants in Tbong Khmum District have sold 611 metric tons of paddy to the state. The report also says that 434 metric tons of corn, 3 metric tons of peanuts, 261 metric tons of green beans, and 554 metric tons of soybean were also bought from peasants.

Kompong Thom Province: At 2300 GMT on 5 August, the radio reports that by mid-July, peasants in Kompong Svay District, had tilled 1,990 hectares of land, sown almost 490 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast more than 5,500 hectares of floating rice, transplanted 67 hectares of rice, and planted almost 290 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, more than 150 hectares of subsidiary crops and vegetables, and 50 hectares of industrial crops. According to the radio at 2300 GMT on 6 August, by mid-July, peasants in Santuk District had broadcast 4,690 hectares of floating rice, transplanted almost 2,700 hectares of various types of rice, and planted 440 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. At 1300 GMT on 7 August, the radio broadcast a report saying that so far, peasants in Baray District have tilled more than 6,600 hectares of land, transplanted more than 2,800 hectares of rice, and planted more than 4,700 hectares of corn and more than 800 hectares of beans.

Takeo Province: In a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 7 August, the radio says that by the end of July, peasants in Angkor Borei District had sown almost 200 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast 980 hectares of floating rice, and transplanted more than 140 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 7 August, so far, peasants in the province have reclaimed more than 500 hectares of land and planted more than 1,700 hectares of subsidiary crops and 140 hectares of industrial crops. In another report broadcast on 8 August at 1100 GMT, the radio says that so far, peasants in Kompong Leng District have tilled almost 3,000 hectares of land, broadcast almost 40 hectares of rice, and planted more than 500 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Kandal Province: At 2300 GMT on 6 August, the radio reports that between May and the end of July, peasants in the province had planted 1,480 hectares of rice, including more than 1,300 hectares of IR-36 rice, and more than 1,500 hectares of corn. According to SPK in French at 0406 GMT on 10 August, so far, peasants in S'ang District have tilled 7,700 hectares of land of which 3,700 hectares have already been planted. The report adds that more than 3,100

hectares of subsidiary crops have also been planted and that the local agricultural service has distributed to peasants 285 metric tons of chemical fertilizers and 700 kilograms of insecticides. In another report in French transmitted on 10 August at 1131 GMT, SPK says that by the end of July, peasants in Lvea Em District had harvested 200 hectares of early rice and many more hectares of corn, sesame, and beans. During the same period, 600 hectares of rainy season rice were also transplanted, the report adds. So far, this locality has sold to the state more than 22 metric tons of beans and 680 metric tons of corn, concludes the report.

Svay Rieng Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 8 August, so far, peasants in Rumduol District have tilled more than 17,000 hectares of land, sown more than 2,000 hectares of various types of rice, and transplanted almost 12,000 hectares of rice. In a report in French transmitted at 0502 GMT on 8 August, SPK says that by the end of July, peasants in Svay Rieng District had sown 3,250 hectares of rice and transplanted and planted another 18,000 hectares. Intensive rice has been planted on 4,200 hectares of land out of the planned 4,650 hectares. Peasants have also reclaimed 130 hectares of land for rice cultivation and planted more than 300 hectares of subsidiary crops, concludes the report. In another report in French transmitted at 1131 GMT on 10 August, SPK says that so far, peasants in Svay Teap District have tilled more than 13,150 hectares of land, sown more than 1,300 hectares and transplanted more than 7,100 hectares of rice, including almost 1,000 hectares of intensive rice. During the same period, 155 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted, adds the report. In conclusion, the report says that so far 232 hectares of land have been reclaimed by peasants for rice cultivation. In a report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 11 August, the radio says that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Rou District had tilled 15,475 hectares of land, sown more than 1,778 hectares of rice, transplanted nearly 700 hectares, and broadcast more than 1,000 hectares of rice.

Kompong Speu Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 9 August, by the end of July, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had tilled more than 3,110 hectares of land, sown more than 394 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 1,830 hectares of various types of rice, including 368 hectares of early rice. The report adds that more than 785 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops had also been planted and 84 hectares of land reclaimed. In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 11 August, the radio says that peasants in Baset District have so far tilled 15,000 hectares of land of the planned 19,000 hectares and planted more than 7,100 hectares of rice.

Kratie Province: At 1300 GMT on 9 August, the radio reports that in July, peasants in the province tilled 3,800 hectares of land, transplanted more than 225 hectares of early rice and 67 hectares of IR-36 rice, and broadcast 30 hectares of floating rice and more than 135 hectares of slash-and-burn rice; 2,880 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted, adds the report.

Pursat Province: According to an SPK report in French at 0406 GMT on 10 August, by the end of July, peasants in the provincial seat had tilled more than 3,350 hectares of land and put more than 1,500 hectares under cultivation. The local agricultural service has provided more than 107 metric tons of

rice seeds, more than 140 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, and some insecticides to peasants, adds the report. In the same report, SPK says that in July alone, the provincial forestry service produced more than 8,400 cubic meters of lumber and almost 500 kilograms of resin. The report concludes by saying that during the first half of this year 11 metric tons of charcoal had been produced. In another SPK report in French at 0415 GMT on 10 August, SPK says that by mid-July, peasants in Krakor District had tilled 2,000 hectares of land, sown 600 hectares of rice, and planted 150 hectares of subsidiary crops.

12-18 August

BK190828 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 12-18 August:

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 13 August reports that so far the peasants of Ratanamondol District have planted 720 hectares of rice, or twice that of the same period last year, 250 hectares of industrial crops (cotton and jute), and 300 hectares of other subsidiary crops.

Kampot Province: In a recorded statement carried by Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 August, the deputy chief of Kompong Trach District revealed that during the 1st half of the year the local peasants planted 5,661 hectares of early rice, or 26 percent above the 4,500-hectare plan. He said that 51 percent of the planted rice had been transplanted by 23 July.

Kandal Province: According to SPK English at 1100 GMT on 18 August, peasants in Dangkao District have put under rice 2,000 of the 10,500 hectares earmarked for this monsoon. Peasants in S'ang District, SPK goes on, had by early August gathered 900 hectares of corn with an average output of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. They also harvested 400 hectares of sugar cane, SPK says.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 August reports that by early August, peasants in this province had transplanted more than 10,500 hectares of various types of rice, broadcast 5,327 hectares of floating rice, transplanted more than 2,100 hectares of intensive rice, planted more than 2,400 hectares of subsidiary and more than 280 hectares of industrial crops, and reclaimed more than 660 hectares of land.

Kompong Som City: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 17 August says that peasants of Kompong Som City had plowed more than 5,160 hectares of land and transplanted more than 1,000 hectares of rice by early August.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 14 August reports that by the beginning of August, the peasants of Baset District had transplanted more than 9,300 hectares, or nearly 50 percent of the total area earmarked for this rainy season.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 17 August reports that by August peasants in Sambo District had tilled 3,200 hectares of land and transplanted 1,000 hectares of rice.

Prey Veng Province: SPK in English at 1100 GMT on 18 August says that in the 1st 6 months of this year Peareang District plowed 10,540 hectares of land and raised rice sprouts on 3,550 hectares. It also covered 350 hectares with subsidiary food crops, SPK adds. According to SPK French 1136 GMT on 18 August, the peasants of Kompong Rou District had by early this month plowed more than 1,100 hectares and transplanted more than 2,500 hectares of rice out of the 22,000 hectares targeted for the current main rice growing campaign. Phnom Penh radio says in its 16 August 1300 GMT cast that by early August the peasants in Kompong Trabek District had tilled 22,440 hectares of land; sowed 1,964 hectares of rice; transplanted almost 5,980 hectares of various types of rice, including more than 350 hectares of IR-36 rice; and broadcast almost 4,980 hectares of floating rice and 86 hectares of early rice.

Svay Rieng Province: SPK French at 0403 GMT on 13 August reports that the veterinary service of Svay Rieng District has so far vaccinated 14,200 oxen against epizootic diseases and treated 380 others. The current size of the local herd is 39,000 head, or 20 percent more than the previous year's. According to Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 August, the peasants of Svay Teap District had by early August sowed and transplanted more than 7,120 hectares of various types of rice. The peasants of Rumduol District, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on the same day, recently transplanted 44 hectares of intensive cropping rice.

19-25 August

BK260742 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 18-25 August:

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 August reports that by early August, peasants in Sithor Kandal District had transplanted more than 18 hectares of IR-36 rice, more than 325 hectares of main rice, nearly 660 hectares of medium-term rice, and 355 hectares of long-term rice; and broadcast nearly 3,380 hectares of rice. In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 20 August, the radio says that by early August, peasants in Kamchay Mea District had tilled 22,500 hectares of land for the current season; sown more than 3,200 hectares of various types of rice; and transplanted 405 hectares of short-term rice and 93 hectares of medium-term rice. According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 24 August, by early July peasants in Kompong Trabek District had tilled 22,440 hectares of land; sown 1,964 hectares of rice; and transplanted nearly 5,980 hectares of rice. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 25 August, the radio says that by the end of July peasants in Preah Sdach District had retilled 18,200 hectares of land; broadcast almost 5,000 hectares of rice; and transplanted more than 4,100 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Thom Province: At 0430 GMT on 20 August the radio reported that, according to the deputy chief of the provincial agricultural service, by the beginning of August 55,243 hectares of land had been tilled, 4,538 hectares of them by tractors; 6,837 hectares of rice seeds had been sown; 49,406 hectares of rice broadcast or transplanted, including 22,227 hectares of creeping rice, 10,746 hectares of late rice, 6,687 hectares of ordinary medium-term rice, 759 hectares of intensive cropping medium-term rice, 1,429 hectares of ordinary

intensive cropping medium-term rice, 3,401 hectares of early rice, and 1,159 hectares of early double-cropping rice. The report also says that 2,698 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, 3,921 hectares of subsidiary crops, and 1,005 hectares of short-term industrial crops had been planted. In another report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 22 August, the radio says that by early August peasants in Santuk District had transplanted more than 8,400 hectares of rainy season rice. According to the radio at 0430 GMT on 23 August, by mid-July fishermen in the province had caught more than 117 metric tons of fish.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 0430 GMT on 22 August the radio reports that by mid-August peasants in the province had transplanted more than 19,800 hectares of various types of rice, including more than 3,000 hectares of intensive rice; and planted more than 2,400 hectares of subsidiary crops and 288 hectares of industrial crops. The report also adds that 969 hectares of land had been reclaimed.

Kompong Speu Province: In a statement broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 21 August, the vice chairman of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee says that by 14 August peasants in the province had tilled 69,000 hectares of land; sown 14,884 hectares of rice, including 442 hectares of intensive rice; and transplanted 44,544 hectares of rice. In a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 23 August, the radio says that by August, peasants in Phnum Sruoch District had tilled 8,075 hectares of land; sown more than 1,323 hectares of rice; transplanted 4,145 hectares of various types of rice; planted 416 hectares of subsidiary crops; and produced 1,296 metric tons of natural fertilizers. On 23 August at 1300 GMT the radio reports that by early August, peasants in Thpong District had tilled almost 4,060 hectares of land; sown more than 770 hectares of rice; transplanted or planted more than 3,290 hectares of various types of rice; planted more than 350 hectares of subsidiary crops and 97 hectares of industrial crops; and reclaimed 150 hectares of land. In another report broadcast at 1300 GMT on 25 August, the radio says that so far peasants in the province had sold 500 metric tons of palm sugar to the state.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 19 August reports that by 8 August peasants in the province had transplanted 71,190 hectares of land out of the 140,100 hectares earmarked for this season. According to a report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 20 August, the provincial veterinary service recently vaccinated 27,960 head of cattle against epizootic diseases. At 1300 GMT on 24 August the radio reports that so far peasants in Rumduol District have transplanted 84 hectares of rice.

Takeo Province: According to a report by SPK in French at 1153 GMT on 25 August, since the beginning of this season, peasants in the province had tilled more than 27,600 hectares of land and transplanted more than 78,700 hectares of rice. The report also adds that so far 6,000 hectares of early rice have been harvested.

Kandal Province: SPK in French 0401 GMT on 20 August reports that by the beginning of this month, peasants in Lvea Em District had planted almost 400 hectares of rice, including 118 hectares of intensive rice; and planted more than 2,190 hectares of subsidiary crops, including 1,784 hectares of corn,



sesame, and jute. For its part, the local agricultural service had provided peasants with 88 metric tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,000 liters of fuel, and a quantity of insecticides, adds the report. According to another report in French transmitted by SPK at 1134 GMT on 23 August, since the beginning of this rainy season, peasants in the province have tilled more than 1,440 hectares of land; sown almost 400 hectares of rice; and transplanted another 300 hectares.

Pursat Province: In a report in English transmitted at 1107 GMT on 22 August, SPK says that during the first 7 months of this year, the trade service in Phnum Kravanh District had bought 1,400 metric tons of surplus paddy from the local population.

CSO: 4212/97

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

INDIAN NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE--Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, has sent a greeting message to Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian Lok Sabha, on the 38th anniversary of India's independence day. The message said, among other things: We highly value the great achievements made by the Indian people under the wise and correct leadership of the Indian Congress Party and the Indian Government in the past several years in their national defense and construction tasks, particularly in the defense of their national independence and sovereignty against the enemies perfidious maneuvers. We are very pleased to see that the fraternal relations and close cooperation between our two countries have been constantly strengthened and developed in the interests of our two fraternal peoples and for peace, international detente, and social progress. We wish you and the fraternal Indian people good health and greater success in fulfilling your noble mission in contribution to defending peace and stability in the world. Please accept our best regards. (Text) [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Aug 85 BK]

SOVIET AID TO KANDAL--A ceremony was held on 11 August at the office of Kandal Province communications and transportation service to hand over aid--blankets, clothes, bowls, bicycles, radio sets, sewing machines, and some other utensils--of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African people to natural disaster victims in Kandal Province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 85 BK]

PREY VENG FORCES' ACTIVITIES--During the first six months of 1985, Army units in Prey Veng Province launched operations against enemies who have been plundering our people's rice and paddy, killing two and taking 13 prisoner. Another 19 surrendered. We also seized four weapons and a quantity of military material. [passage omitted] [Report on Activities of Prey Veng Provincial Forces] [Excerpt] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Aug 85 BK]

MISLED PERSONS RETURN--During the first 7 months of 1985, Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province received 123 misled persons who brought with them an assortment of 16 weapons, 8 B-40 and 2 B-41 rocket launchers, 1 radio, and a quantity of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 85 BK]

SOVIET AID TO KOMPONG SPEU--On 5 August, a delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its vice chairman Comrade Men Chhan distributed aid given by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African People to natural disaster victims in Kompong Speu Province. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 85 BK]

**THREE PERSONS RETURN**--In July, revolutionary state authorities in Kanhchriech District, Prey Veng Province, received three misled persons who returned bringing with them three weapons and a lot of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Aug 85 BK]

**MILITARY OPERATION RESULTS**--In July, security forces in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, in cooperation with local militia forces, launched 10 operations against the enemies, killing 3 and wounding 1 bandit, and seizing 4 weapons, a B-40 rocket, a hand grenade, and a lot of military equipment. During the first half of this year, 152 misled persons returned to the fold bringing with them 33 weapons. In July, 14 misled persons turned themselves in to revolutionary state authorities in Kompong Svay District bringing 3 AK's and an SKS rifle. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Aug 85 BK]

**ENVOY TO INDIA ON INDOCHINESE STAND**--Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK)--"The Situation in Cambodia is more than ever irreversible and the trend toward dialogue and the demand for the elimination of the Pol Potists are developing vigorously in the region and the world." This was affirmed last Saturday by Theam Chhuni, ambassador of the PRK to India, during a press conference in New Delhi. After reading the communique of the 11th foreign ministers' conference of the three Indochinese countries, which was held in Phnom Penh, the PRK ambassador said that this conference took place at a time when the international and regional situation was experiencing changes favorable to the revolution of the three countries, especially following the brilliant victory of the Cambodian people in the 1984-85 dry season. The Cambodian diplomat revealed that the Indochinese countries are ready to hold negotiations with the other countries of the region to seek out a political solution to the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as the Cambodian question. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1130 GMT 20 Aug 85 BK]

**GIFT FROM BULGARIAN**--Phnom Penh, 17 Aug (SPK)--Lyuden V. Damyanov, Bulgarian ambassador to the PRK, has just handed over a gift from the Bulgarian Fatherland Front to Men Chhan, general secretary of the Council of State and vice-chairman of the KUFNCD National Council. This gift, weighing 29 metric tons, includes 206 bicycles, 50 typewriters, 15 cameras, and a large quantity of other items. On behalf of the Cambodian people, Men Chhan deeply thanked the Bulgarian party, government, and people for their precious aid to the Cambodian people in the defense and reconstruction of their fatherland. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 17 Aug 85 BK]

**PROGRESS OF ANTI-DROUGHT CAMPAIGN**--Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK)--In the PRK, a campaign to combat drought, which threatens various localities, was started in July. In collaboration with cadres from the Agriculture Ministry, concerned local authorities visited the affected areas to provide assistance to the people in building waterworks, including irrigation canals. In addition to the 117 motor pumps provided by the Agriculture Ministry, a large number of rudimentary tools such as scoops and waterwheels have been mobilized in various provinces, particularly in Kandal and Kompong Speu, two of the most affected areas. Furthermore, thanks to the assistance of the state in rice seeds and chemical fertilizers, peasants throughout the country have managed to save an estimated 850,000 hectares of rice. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 22 Aug 85 BK]

CSO: 4219/68

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

POOR LAW AND ORDER--On the bus trip from Chu, in Ha Bac Province, to Dinh Lap, law and order is not assured, especially in the vicinity of Kep Station. During the first part of last June, passenger busses were often stopped by persons in military uniforms, who then stepped into the door of bus and yelled loudly to the garage. From Chu to the Dinh Lap tea-production state farm, bus no. 13a-29-69 was stopped three times to pick up passengers along the road in this way. The driver did not dare ask for tickets from these persons for fear of being mugged. The bus was crowded, and passengers were pickpocketed. The law and order situation in Kep Station is even worse, for people are robbed there every night. On some nights gangs of hoodlums commit robbery openly. Military units stationed in this area should give military control forces an active role in assuring social order and security. [Text] [Huy Phong] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 85 p 2] 9830

CSO: 4209/577

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ENTERPRISE K81 SHOWS INITIATIVE ASSEMBLING ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Van Chung: "To Increase Export Goods Fast"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1985, Enterprise K81 has maintained an average daily output of 40,000 items of the product KC07-09. In addition to ensuring that the production plan was met, the enterprise concentrated intensely on 1-ampere diode research and on perfecting ceramic resistors, part of a cooperative program with Czechoslovakia.

Working with the leadership cadres of the enterprise, we learned further that thanks to good planning for materials the enterprise had surpassed production plan goals in the 1st quarter of 1985. In the 2nd quarter of 1985 the entire enterprise concentrated on production in support of national defense and on developing some research projects and production in support of the economy. There was an increase in quality, and the volume of export goods increased rapidly. Project after project was and is being researched and put into production, such as making four layers of single-crystal silicon on the NRC [expansion unknown] device, developing a pattern for perfecting the KC-ST transistor; developing a pattern for a solar battery to perfect assembly of the KF06-08, and putting the nitrogen oxide production device into operation to ensure that the production needs of the enterprise are met.

A salient objective of cadres and workers throughout the enterprise was to produce 20 million KC07-09's for export by 15 September 1985--the day the enterprise is 6 years old. From observation and study of the production process of cadres and workers, we learned that the entire enterprise invested much worry and effort into perfecting the production line and raising the quality of the KC07-09, ensuring quality and volume with the 7.5 million export products for which they had contracted with friendly countries.

Engineering Captain Duong Dac Vinh, assistant head of Factory Shop A5, took us on a tour of all the plants--a network with a linked layout and with special requirements for industrial hygiene. He told us that, thanks to a serious attitude toward work and creative thinking, the enterprise has

resolved very many technical problems on the production line to increase the quality and form of the product. Last year, a large number of products were found to be inferior when tested before leaving the factory. By hot soaking at a specific temperature for a specific period--a collective idea of the technical cadres in Factory Shop A5--50 percent of the inferior products were raised to a category that met export standards. By this method, the enterprise rescued 40 percent of the total 7-8 million annual production--a significant source of foreign currency for the Army and the state.

On every shift, solderers in the assembly plant have to use a needle torch 8,000 times to cut the components to be soldered on the terminals of the product. The diameter of the needle torch is very small--.15 mm. It is 5 mm long. Through long usage, all the needle torches had gone out of order. They could not be purchased from other countries yet, and were unavailable domestically. Engineer Duong Dac Vinh and a group of co-working technical cadres discovered a solution to the problem after many experiments. Vinh confided, "It was actually not difficult to convert a soldering iron into a needle torch for cutting gold thread. What was hard was to figure out how to do it correctly and with economic effectiveness."

When a chip (a very small component, requiring the solderer to look through a microscope) was soldered to the board of the KC07-09 at a high temperature, the base of the product would be blackened, which made it hard to market in a foreign country. Engineer Vinh and the workers in the factory shop were successful via a method of shielding against heat radiation, a technique that required very many experiments to develop. For this initiative, Engineer Duong Dac Vinh was presented with an "initiative youth" certificate by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The KC07-09, the principal product of the enterprise, was officially issued the state quality stamp and was presented a certificate of appreciation by the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

In all phases of the production process in Enterprise K81, technicians must follow strict work regulations and a special labor discipline. In terminal soldering, chip soldering, and gold thread soldering elements, workers must all look through microscopes, which requires that the technician concentrate to a high degree on their hands and their eyes. Such workers can only do this work over their first 8-10 years--i.e., all must transfer to other work when they reach 30 years of age. The product encasement element works in a glass-enclosed room filled with nitrogen gas, at high temperature, and they must overcome problems with their working environment and at the same time resolve technical problems to ensure production progress.

Specialist cadres of Enterprise K81 pointed out that our productivity is comparable to that of shift workers in friendly countries such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but we are far behind them in ration subsidies for harmful labor.

We understand that it is not because of this comparison that Enterprise K81 has instituted many forms and methods of elementary and advanced training

for workers in job skills and has provided for worker health and morale--such as providing fish oil tablets to improve the vision of technicians and vacation tours sponsored by the union. Such things are done for higher reasons: to increase export products daily and to serve national defense and the domestic economy.

9830

CSO: 4209/577

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EFFORTS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE 1985 STATE PLAN

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese Apr 85 pp 3-5, 15

[Unattributed article: "Self-Reliantly Rising to Self-Equilibrium; Striving To Successfully Achieve 1985 State Plan"]

[Text] The Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee outlined the course and mission of the 1985 economic and social plan. The year 1985 is of extreme importance; it must simultaneously answer production and life requirements during the year, strive to achieve the four economic and social objectives of the Fifth Party Congress, and achieve and surpass the primary objectives of the 1981-1985 5-year plan to stabilize the economy and develop the line and position of the party while at the same time urgently promoting preparations for the next 5-year plan.

In compliance with the Resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the Party Central Committee, sectors and localities have actively developed the organization and formulation of supplementary plans for 1985 from the district and basic level up and have sought additional sources to supplement and balance the plan and to answer requirements at a higher level. Local areas have all concentrated on an objective of promoting grain production; developing annual and perennial industrial crops; and actively controlling the sources of goods in order to further increase the amount of agricultural, marine and forestry products for export; from this, importing additional materials (fertilizer, insecticides, etc.) and achieving self-equilibrium for agricultural production; and further increasing the sources of consumer goods production materials. Sectors, local areas and basic units have also actively expanded their cooperative economic activities. Thanks to this, although recently formulated norms still have aspects not yet assuring the planned levels assigned by higher authorities, they have generally increased over 1984. Worthy of attention is that through a phase this year of scrutinizing and supplementing the plan, elements from the central to the local and basic level have found many methods for assuring plan equilibrium.

However, the arrangement of these plans is still not truly active or firm:

--In production norms, especially industrial production, although targetted levels have increased, sectors and local areas have not yet actively risen to achieve self-equilibrium in corresponding material volume and still require state issue of many types of primary materials. In investment capital, the local areas have also risen to double the plan arrangement level of the state.



--In state obligation norms, such as the transfer of grain, agricultural products and raw materials for industry and export; product and financial delivery norms, etc., local areas and basic units have a tendency to request reductions from the central echelon in order to reserve additional products for use in the local area or for self-export.

--Measures to reorganize production, increase conservation in production and consumption, and apply technical advances have not been truly expressed in plan arrangement. In view of this, sources of on-the-spot capabilities have not received the proper level of exploitation for assuring equilibrium in accordance with temporarily assigned plans.

By summarizing plan augmentation reports of sectors and local areas and generalized balancing of the state plan, the Party Central Committee has determined that the primary objectives and norms of the 1985 state plan assigned to sectors, local areas and basic units (generally concerning the minimum missions which cannot be further reduced and the maximum level in conditions, means and material supplied by the state) cannot answer the new increased requirements.

Faced with this situation, sectors, local areas and basic units must have active and positive methods of rising to achieve self-equilibrium, continue to further increase and supplement missions, and strive to successfully achieve the 1985 state plan.

#### Concentrate Efforts, Achieve Crucial Objectives, Norms in 1985 State Plan

It is necessary first of all to totally achieve norms in the agricultural production plan, relying on the self-reliance of the local areas to actively exploit every available capability to achieve self-equilibrium in fertilizer, insecticide, crop seed, etc. requirements in order to assure grain, including both rice and subsidiary food crop, production norms. Strive to achieve higher levels than those assigned by central echelons by assuring the cultivated area, especially in the areas of high-yield rice, and emphasizing intensive cultivation, crop rotation and companion cropping. In industrial crops, especially the annual varieties, each local main force must emphasize the achievement of intensive cultivation methods aimed at increasing crop yields, compensating for area shortages and assuring assigned state plan norms in jute, tobacco, peanut, soybean, sugarcane, etc. output. Along with production mission achievement, local areas must concentrate efforts on fulfilling collection and delivery obligations in grain and other agricultural commodities in order to assure the requirements of the entire nation and to supply raw materials for processing industry and for export.

In forestry, efforts must be made to further increase the afforestation area with emphasis on swiftly increasing the area of cultivated timber forests and newly planted special product trees to provide bamboo, paper raw materials and mine supports; while simultaneously striving to find every means to assure the lumbering norms and overcoming forest destruction. Formulate methods of firmly managing lumber processing with rational and frugal lumber use, including the top branches and firewood; resolve impediments in transportation; and properly

achieve norms of lumber and wood product distribution for capital construction requirements, export, packaging, and barter exchange with the people.

In the fishing industry, emphasize and promote the raising of fish and marine product catches. With a registration level of higher efforts to achieve the state assigned plan norms, local areas must use fishing enterprises in the most rational and effective manner; emphasizing improvement of requisition and purchase organization and export activities to satisfactorily complete the marine products export plan.

With methods of exploiting available capabilities and continuing to properly achieve production rearrangement policies, industrial production sectors must strive to satisfactorily complete plan norms in products of especially important significance in the development of sectors in the national economy such as electric power, coal, fertilizer, machinery for manufacturing means of transportation, water pumps, agricultural machinery, equipment and machine parts, and labor implements; norms in the production of consumer goods such as various types of fabrics, paper, sugar, tobacco, monosodium glutamate, wine, canned goods, etc.; and norms in the production of batteries, carbide, vehicle tires, tractors, etc. Primary level production units must well-achieve the product delivery plan and properly execute the economic contracts signed with consumption organizations aimed at more successfully answering agricultural production requirements, creating additional export products and supporting the lives of the people.

Proper completion of export-import plan norms is an extremely important mission of sectors and local areas. With a registered export plan level higher than the state-assigned mission, sectors and local areas must promote the exploitation of every available capability with self-assurance of plan equilibrium as the primary aspect; while simultaneously expanding economic cooperation relations with other sectors and localities to create additional sources of export goods; both promoting production and organizing the requisition and purchase of agricultural products, marine products, processed industrial goods and art and handicraft items; and emphasizing consumption conservation within the country in order to reserve goods for export, especially commodities such as coffee, tea, coconuts, shrimp, etc. In order to well-achieve the export-import plan, a problem requiring special emphasis is total fulfillment of export product and foreign exchange delivery obligations to the central government precisely in accordance with the export-import management policies and mechanisms. On the basis of completing and exceeding the assigned planned levels in export goods, local areas must actively formulate and achieve economically effective export and import plans.

In export work, sectors and local areas must strive to successfully complete plan norms in volume, product quality and specifications, and delivery deadlines with emphasis on properly executing contracts signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. With a self-acquired source of foreign exchange, sectors and local areas must give priority to plans to import supplies and raw materials for production, especially supplies to support the production of export goods.

In capital construction, the source of central budget capital defined in the plan is a maximum level corresponding to material and construction equilibrium capabilities. In achievement of investment and capital construction plans, sectors and local areas must properly execute capital collection and project designation norms and accelerate the construction rate to promptly place projects in use. In the definition of investment policy, emphasis and priority must be given to objectives in the production of grain, consumer items and export goods to assure effective use and conservation of investment capital. Local areas with a source of self-acquired capital must give extreme effort to carefully evaluating and selecting objectives with the proper course and on the basis of self-balancing materials in a legitimate manner.

In conjunction with achievement of the above production objectives, plan norms in transportation, distribution and circulation must also be completed in a synchronized manner. Sectors and local areas must fully mobilize available means, uphold capabilities to rapidly handle cargo and turn around equipment, and rationally organize activities in ports, supply points and freight receipt locations; and satisfactorily complete the transportation plan for a number of primary commodities (grain, coal, export and import goods, cement, etc.) on the crucial transportation routes (north-south, border, etc.) In distribution and circulation, it is necessary to further strengthen methods for control of money and goods and closely connecting production organization and rearrangement with market transformation and management. Actively implement norms for collecting commodity products in the hands of the state, and norms for the organization and circulation of market commodities and assuring a balance between money and goods.

#### Strengthen Organization, Supervision of State Plan Achievement

Plan achievement organization and supervision is an important step expressing the responsibility and plan collective ownership of sectors and echelons, and is a process of achieving methods of mobilizing the forces and coordinating the activities of economic units, creating a composite strength, and assuring a balance between steps in the social reproduction process aimed at developing new factors in order to further supplement the plan mission while simultaneously deciding successful achievement of the state plan. Under conditions in which the economy is still unstable and firm definition of the construction plan since the beginning of the year has been difficult, sectors and echelons increasingly must emphasize supervision and control of plan achievement.

First of all, plan achievement organization and supervision must be extremely concentrated and synchronized; and must simultaneously be rapid and dynamic, assure planned control, and respect discipline and state law. Sectors, local areas and basic units must have a firm grasp of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, and the new resolutions and policies of the Council of Ministers on improving economic management; and must rely on state plans, economic contracts, price systems, economic and technical norms, etc. to assure that economic activities are carried out in a firm and correctly oriented manner. It is necessary to swiftly overcome the lax and dispersed situation in achievement supervision, and especially the situation of neglecting plan achievement in material supply and product delivery contract law and discipline; financial discipline, etc.

Sectors and echelons must implement effective methods of control consistent with specific production conditions, promptly handle unbalanced aspects, and assure production equilibrium in each sector and between sectors; equilibrium between steps in the social reproduction process; and equilibrium between factors of production (materials, labor, capital, machinery and equipment).

A prominent issue in the process of plan achievement at this time is assuring equilibrium between supply and raw material supply steps and product processing and production; and between production and material distribution. The primary method in resolving this issue is for sectors, local areas, and basic units to self-reliantly rise to self-equilibrium of plan requirements while at the same time well-organizing activity coordination and cooperation in business production, fully achieving signed economic contracts, and joining each other in overcoming losses of equilibrium during the production process.

During the process of organizing plan achievement supervision and control, exploitation of the four capability sources, and emphasis on applying advanced technology to achieve conservation in production and consumption is an important method and course for overcoming difficulties and assuring plan equilibrium.

Technical organization and application of advanced technology to production must be considered the key method for on-the-spot exploitation of potential capabilities. These technical methods must be regularly and broadly applied in all sectors and basic production units.

In production rearrangement and technical improvement, it is necessary to emphasize restoration of order and to make business production management organization a procedure in accordance with a spirit of improving a new management mechanism, both upholding discipline and responsibility and developing the spirit of initiative and creative application of appropriate management organization forms in labor utilization, raw material and commodity requisitioning and purchase, wage organization and production consumption.

Application of the methods above must especially emphasize a course of thoroughly practicing conservation in production and consumption. All types of materials, especially gasoline and oil, electricity, iron and steel, wood, grain, etc. must be strictly used in a rational and frugal manner; resolutely striving to reduce material waste to the lowest level per production unit; overcoming every occurrence of waste in administrative norms and every illogical aspect in production expenses; and emphasizing reduced percentages of damaged products, wasted materials, commodities, etc. This is an extremely critical factor with both an economic and a political significance at the present time.

A change to an active course by upper level agencies in achievement organization and supervision work has a great effect on the plan achievement results of basic units. These agencies must direct their work toward properly supporting production at the primary level; assuring conditions and material means to supply the primary level; and simultaneously emphasizing guidance, inspection, and close supervision of the economic activities of lower echelons. In this supervision organization, echelons must strengthen economic information work, and

firmly grasp financial, banking, inspection and economic arbitration tools in order to well-organize inspection and recapitulation of the plan achievement results made by sectors and echelons.

7300

CSO: 4209/588

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### RICH BAUXITE DEPOSITS HOLD PROMISE FOR VIETNAMESE INDUSTRY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 June 85 p 3

[Article by Quang Chien: "Aluminum"]

[Text] In every household today there are many utensils of aluminum: pots and pans, trays, plates, wheel rims, etc. Such sectors as the consumer goods industry, heavy industry, communications, construction, aircraft, electricity, and maritime navigation all need aluminum. silver-white in color, lightweight (with a specific gravity of 2.7), and a good conductor of heat and electricity, aluminum has rapidly assumed an important role in modern industry.

Aluminum ore is bauxite containing more than 50 percent aluminum oxide, iron oxide, and silicon oxide. Red bauxite has more iron oxide than white bauxite. Besides being used for smelting aluminum, it is also used to make abrasives.

In our country, bauxite usually lies on limestone of the Lower Permian Period. Because Permian limestone is widespread, bauxite is present in many locations. It is found in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, and Son La. Two bauxite deposits were discovered in Hai Hung; we are supplying the Hai Duong factory ore extracted from the mines in Lo Son and Mieu Van. Yet, according to documentation presently in our possession, most of the bauxite in the north is hard to mine and smelt and is not high in quality. Meanwhile, we have a very large bauxite mine in the Central Highlands that is high in quality and easy to mine. In the Central Highlands, geologists have discovered two regions of basalt formations rich in bauxite. Bauxite was discovered here systematically after national unification. Mining sectors were contiguous, highly concentrated, lying on the surface, and in large reserves. The Central Highland bauxite has a large aluminum oxide content, in places nearing 45 percent. This aluminum is more easily mined and smelted than in many other places.

Bauxite is now being mined in the Central Highlands to produce abrasives, medicinal aluminum, and alum (for domestic use in water supply systems for daily life and production).

The rich aluminum resources of our country, when exploited on a large scale, are sure to satisfy the constantly increasing needs of industry.

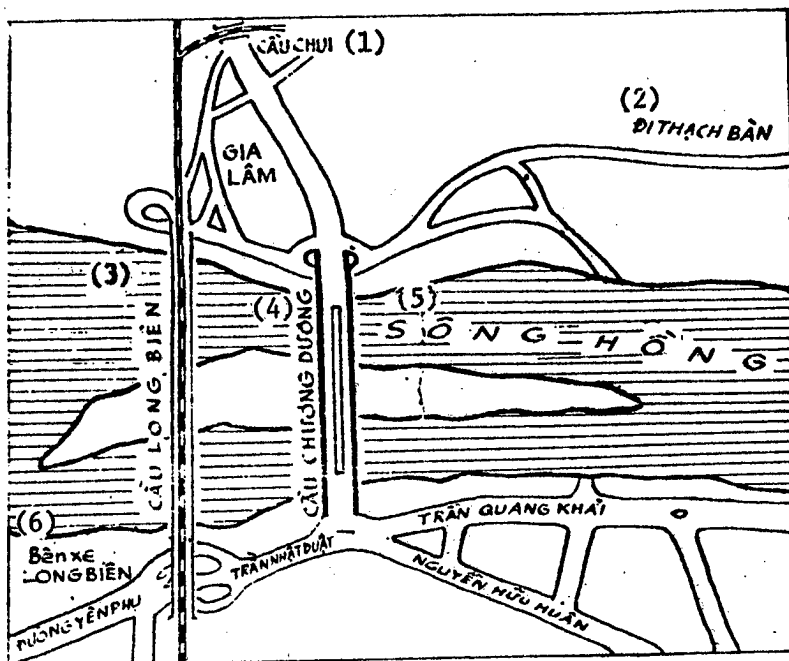
## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### REGULATIONS CHANGED ON USE OF CHUONG DUONG, LONG BIEN BRIDGES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 85 p 4

#### [Text] Chuong Duong Bridge

From 6:00 am on 1 July 1985, all trucks, small cars, omnibusses, motorcycles, "Lambrettas," motorbikes, motorscooters, and the like (except wheeled vehicles under separate regulation) will be permitted to cross the bridge.



#### Key:

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cầu Chui or Chui Bridge | 4. Chương Dương Bridge |
| 2. Cầu Thạch Bàn           | 5. Red River           |
| 3. Cầu Long Biên           | 6. Long Biên Station   |

There will be four lanes of traffic on Chuong Duong Bridge. The two inner lanes will be reserved for trucks; the two outer ones will be for other motor vehicles.

Chuong Duong Bridge is situated on Route 1A; routes of approach and departure will be as follow:

Trucks traveling from south to north and not having business in the city will follow Route 1A to the Phap Van three-corner intersection, then take Phap Van to Yen So and to Mai Dong/Luong Yen, and onto Tran Quang Khai Street in order to cross the bridge and then follow the high-speed route to Cau Chui.

Vehicles going from north to south will take the same route in reverse (except that vehicles going to Tay Bac will go to the Trung Hien (Mo Market) intersection via Dai La Street and depart via Route No 6).

As for two secondary routes south of Chuong Duong Bridge--the branch in the direction of Bac Co will be a two-way street, while the branch in the direction of Long Bien will be one-way (both lanes).

#### Long Bien Bridge

From 6:00 am on 1 July 1985, Long Bien Bridge will be reserved for bicycles, rudimentary carts, and pedestrians. Direction of travel will be as provided by present regulations. All motor vehicles will be prohibited from this bridge.

9830

CSO: 4209/577



LABOR

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR LABOR DISCIPLINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 85 pp 1,4

[Text] Production is a process evolving from the relations of many factors of labor--many people and many elements. To have production that is safe and has high productivity, quality, and effectiveness requires unified efforts from each person and each element. This means that each person and each element must strictly observe labor rules and regulations and must strictly observe labor discipline.

Some military units performing an economic construction mission recently concentrated on increasing labor discipline. Because they knew how to activate the strength of highly disciplined units in the economic field, they realized significant results, with labor safety, productivity, quality, and effectiveness all increasing. They completed their assigned tasks well. Model units were Group B70 of T Corps [Binh doan] and Group B30 of Military Region 3. Alongside these were units which, due to incorrect attitudes, thought that productive labor does not require as much discipline as combat missions and minimized the importance of providing training in discipline to units doing economic work, which led to laxness in carrying out labor rules and regulations, violations against labor safety, low labor productivity, quality, and effectiveness, and damage to the state and the Army.

Discipline is the strength of an organization. Discipline must be increased in each organization, whatever the mission, whether that of combat units or units performing an economic construction mission. If units engaged in economic construction are to maintain labor discipline well, they must first, based on the assigned mission, comply with all labor rules and regulations. They must organize scientific and rational division of labor. They must clearly delineate the functions and responsibilities of each person in a labor effort or on a production line. In military units, labor discipline is the self-imposed discipline of each worker, so all units must increase education and training to raise specialty standards and make each cadre and soldier professionally skilled and firmly adhering to technical standards and labor norms; each cadre and soldier, before beginning work, must clearly understand the nature of the work and technical requirements that have been established. Along with occupational specialty training, propaganda and training in strict observance of labor discipline must be

performed regularly in many forms to clarify the advantages and disadvantages, respectively, of observing and not observing labor discipline. In addition to propaganda and training, cadres must strictly manage discipline, supervise close inspections, and promptly reward individuals and collectives that strictly observe labor discipline. At the same time, administrative punishments must be severely imposed on individuals and collectives not practicing good labor discipline and causing loss of state revenue and adverse influence on the overall labor effort of the entire unit.

The process of building self-imposed labor discipline must be emphasized in unit training right on the job and in daily life. Units must therefore teach soldiers to observe military discipline, as well as discipline in the militia system, when in camp and when away from camp, which creates in each person a habit of living with order and discipline always present. Along with such measures, the commander must be the example in strict observance of labor discipline and must be fully attentive to the material life and spiritual life of cadres and soldiers. Experience has demonstrated that discipline is maintained well in units in which commanders show a good example and are attentive to the material life and spiritual life of cadres and soldiers.

Building discipline in the Army is the responsibility of all cadres and soldiers. In units performing economic work, maintaining military discipline is a primary prerequisite to accomplishing the specialized mission. Each unit must struggle to build a truly good foundation of labor and life in keeping with regular discipline, which is not relaxed or casual, which contributes to accomplishment of the assigned productive labor and economic mission.

9830

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

OPIUM USE INCREASE REPORTED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 29 May, 12 & 26 Jun 85

[Investigative Report by Bang Son: "Project 2000, 2000 Projects"]

[29 May 85 p 14]

[Text] One of the negative aspects of the society at present, in addition to the people involved in corruption, bribery, dishonesty, illegal enrichment, etc., it is necessary to mention some evils that diminished for a time but have now reappeared and are tending to reappear. In some cities, at times they have operated brazenly. The number of people who have fallen victim to those evils is not large in comparison to the total populations of the cities, but the harm they inflict is very serious, both for the present and the future.

Hai Phong is a port city which comes into contact with many foreigners. After the south of our country was completely liberated the influence of the decadent way of life of the neocolonial regime also spread to the north. It may be said that Hai Phong was the area most heavily infected.

Recently Hai Phong boldly launched a campaign to resolutely eliminate those social evils by means of many effective measures. The campaign will not stop at any certain time, but will be maintained permanently.

There are six kinds of evils which must be eliminated from life: superstition, gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, vagabondism, and moonshining.

Many people in Hai Phong jokingly call that campaign the city's "Project 2000." It is not the 2,000th construction project, after Dinh Vu and Cong Ro, Cat Bi airfield, the Lap River project, the An Duong, Niem and Rao bridges, children's palace, Lach Tray street, Phong Lau Inn, Tam Bac Lake, etc., but is a project to educate, assist, and reform about 2,000 people who are victims of those evils, according to specific statistics submitted to the city by each subward and village.

On 16 November 1984 the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee issued Directive No 16, which encouraged the entire party and entire

population to struggle to eliminate the social evils. At all levels, from the municipal level down to the ward, district, subward, and village levels, there were set up guidance committees. The municipal guidance committee is headed by the chairman of the People's Committee. The public security sector provides the vice chairman of the Standing Committee.

After Directive 16 there was plan No 665 of the People's Committee, which was intended to mobilize the combined strength of all sectors and echelons, especially the Public Security, War Invalids-Social Welfare, Public health, Culture-Information, Labor, Civilian Proselytizing, Fatherland Front, and other sectors.

It in fact is a struggle that directly affects all aspects of social life, from politics, security, and order to the economics, sanitation, etc., of all subwards, households, and people in the city, so there is a requirement that everyone participate, and in fact everyone has participated.

A number of specific results have been attained. But it is also necessary to review the recent period to realize the rather complicated manifestations of each type of evil. At times they are brazen and open, as if daring us, but at times they are sophisticated and sneak into the lives of each family and individual, with many different schemes and forms. Some of the evils have caused evident harm but others are still gnawing away and surreptitiously boring into a number of people who have not yet become enlightened.

According to preliminary statistics in three inner-city wards and the districts of An Hai, Kien An, and Thuy Nguyen, as well as the districts of Vinh Bao, Tien Lang, Do Son, and Cat Hai, there are 1,630 people are victims of those evils, including 96 professionals playing superstition trades, 51 madams or pimps, 113 prostitutes, 34 opium, 182 opium addicts, 110 gambling house keepers, 535 professional gamblers, 255 drifters and beggars, and 256 people who are drifters because of mental illness. That does not include professional moonshiners, vagabond lepers, and a number of other people with serious mental illness who are cared for at home but occasionally leave home and wander around.

[12 Jun 85 p 14]

[Text]

## II

### Unrestrained Fleecing

There was a group of several youths, some with crimson faces, some with wan faces. They would murmur something behind their backs, then at the same time hold something for one another to see. What game were they playing? They were playing the "heads and tails" gambling game. The winner was determined by the first and last numbers of the serial numbers on bills.

Another group was sitting down as if relaxing and looking toward the head of the street. Automobiles passed by. They were also gambling. The winner depended on the license plate number, on whether it was odd or even, large or small.

The money they won from one another at times amounted to hundreds of dong, sometimes to thousands of dong. Among them were a number of professionals, people who were thieving drifters, people who had a lot of money to waste, and even unemployed youths who were seduced and won over by people with prior criminal records.

Those kinds of gambling are already outmoded. Many professional gamblers have brought back dice and even western-style card games.

When a naval officer saw some gun crew members playing a western-style card game he jumped in and joined them. The more than 4,000 dong in salary and bonuses he had saved and intended to give to his wife as livestock-raising capital within 15 minutes were in the pockets of the card sharps. He also lost his ring. A comrade who accompanied him lost a good watch.

In some places "red and black" gamblers sneak down into cellars to strip one another of money by playing craps, with lookouts posted near and far. There is a barge which hauls cargo on short runs and long runs on which, when it is drifting on the rivers the gambling mats are spread out. Those who win at gambling waste money on liquor and women all week long. Those who lose sell state goods to make up for those losses.

At No 11 CD Street five people were caught in the act of playing "red and black." They were between 24 and 35 years old. The money on the mat amounted to 21,500 dong, not counting the money they hastily threw out the window. At Tien Lang a village party secretary was expelled, and a marketing cooperative director dismissed, because of gambling.

Tran T. Ch., only 24 years old, sneaked into Hai Phong from Da Nang. He was a professional gambler who specialized in setting up gambling dens and enticing people who were dumb but had a passion for gambling. He was caught in the act of using Western cards to fleece others in Hong Bang Ward.

Kh and Th lived on Ly Thuong Kiet Street with Phan D, who had come from Sai Dong in Hanoi, and with T on Ly Tu Trong Street. They and Miss H, who lived at the Cat Bi collective housing area, were caught in the act of gambling at 1930 hours on 26 March 1985. While gambling they used Miss H as a lookout.

In the hamlet of Lieu in Ngo Quyen Ward there are fewer than 100 households but 70 percent are living there illegally. They have come there from many places and have used all kinds of materials to build shacks there. Many of the people there are unemployed. Some have been released from jail. Gambling, accompanied by prostitution and drug addiction, has become widespread in the hamlet. Some of the people make their livings from gambling.

The numbers game is also a new gambling evil. The organizers of those games base them on the state lottery. That variety of "red and black" gambling, both open and secret, has enriched a number of people and shaken up a number of other people with gambling in their blood. In one family which earns its living from the numbers racket, one of the children, only 14 years old, quit school to make gambling cards to sell to his friends, and fights broke out because of gambling losses! That is a very bad example which forces us to

think very much about the actions of parents for the sake of quick profits but which cause long-range harm.

The evil of gambling is not merely a matter of "putting your feet in the stocks," as the ancient proverb goes. It has ruined a number of people and created greed and an attitude of enjoying without working and of exploiting others. It is also necessary to mention its consequences of many families encountering difficulties and falling apart while the children are ruined in the process. Not only that, but it drag along with it other evils, such as thievery, prostitution, fleecing, disrespect for the law, fighting and quarreling, a loss of security and order on the street, etc.

Why has gambling steadily developed? There are many reasons, among which it is necessary to mention negative factors in society which have existed for a long time but have not been stopped, and a number of people who are lazy and unwilling to work and others who obtain money too easily by illegal means so they throw money away. One also cannot eliminate the reason that families are too lax and give their children too much freedom.

According to the comrade in charge of the Municipal Police Department, some bad examples that must be eliminated include the various kinds of games of chance, roulette, ring tossing, and even lotteries, which have developed excessively in certain subwards and wards and created a desire to win goods or money. They are in fact forms of open gambling. On one occasion a child played a game of chance and won a bottle of liquor. Not knowing what to do with it, he invited some friends to a field. they opened the bottle, drank the liquor, and fell down on the street. A regrettable accident was narrowly avoided.

In one subward, within a short period of time a profit of 10,000 dong was obtained from games of chance to build up funds. If they are not immediately restricted the governmental administrations will have unintentionally stimulated the development of that evil. In one instance a person lost too much playing lotteries, had no money left to send to help his family in his native village, and was in debt, so he hanged himself to death.

It is not easily to eliminate the evil of gambling. According to Decree No 168, dated 14 April 1948 and signed by President Ho, it is illegal to gamble. It is especially noteworthy that when gamblers are arrested none of the families of the defendants complain. On the contrary, many families have gone to the subward and ward governmental organs to express thanks for the stern measures, for they were the first victims of such gamblers. A heavy burden had been removed from them. Now they no longer argue with one another or lose everything they have, but always worried that their relative will be arrested for crimes even more dangerous to society.

Ending the evil of gambling, or at least limiting it to the minimum, will cause society to be much more pure. The absolute majority of the people agree with that. Recently many gamblers have been caught in the act because they were exposed by the people.

In addition to the stern measures of project 2,000, I believe that it is necessary to emphasize education in all organs, enterprises, schools, etc., so that everyone can realize that gambling is not only an evil but is also a crime. At the same time, there must be wholesome places of relaxation to replace the games of chance, lotteries, etc., i.e. It is necessary to get to the roots of the evil, not just cut off the top. We are still poor, but not so poor that we must encourage everyone to openly gamble in order to have money to build some projects which don't amount to much.

#### The Noose Made of Smoke

Recently the smoking of opium pipes has intended to increase. Many old people who have been addicted for a long time, who are cured but then resume smoking. Even more dangerous are the youths from 16 to 18 to the 30 to 45 age bracket who have also become addicted.

In Hong Bang Ward alone there are 4 addicts 18 years old, 57 between 18 and 30 years old, 66 from 31 to 45 years old, and 97 more than 45 years old. Thus the number of youths who have become addicted is not small. With regard to occupations, 23 are workers, 10 are retired or disabled, 18 are members of handicraft cooperatives, 1 is a student, 13 are self-employed, 135 have no specific trades, and 23 are merchants.

Those who are addicted are weak and lazy. The opium is expensive. When they don't have money they must find ways to obtain it, or sell the family's possessions, steal, engage in corruption, or fleece others. Once they are addicted they can only become more deeply addicted, and must make even greater efforts to obtain money.

For youths who are addicted the only course is to commit crimes to obtain money to buy opium. Some old people who have been addicted for a long time become drug dealers and entice youths. At first they may allow them to smoke free of charge. But once they become hooked they place a noose around their neck which the drug dealers can tighten anytime they wish. After smoking opium some youths inveigle one another to commit burglary, extort money, or gamble, or else steal bicycles, which they call "catching birds." They can operate all night long because after smoking several cigarettes they are very alert, resourceful, and sophisticated.

In subward C. D. an addict who could not commit burglary or steal bicycles went home to mistreat his wife. He heated a brick until it was red hot and placed it on his stomach, which burned him sizzlingly and gave off odorous smoke. He threatened to commit suicide, but before he committed suicide his wife, gave in to his threat. Thus the wife had to run around, sobbing, to beg acquaintances and try to borrow some money so that her husband could go to the "den" and smoke some pipes.

Another addict asked his father for money but was refused. He then pulled his father out into the courtyard and struck him in the head with a hammer. By the time authorities arrived his father had been seriously wounded.

When the public security police went to the residence of Kh., on the bank of a drainage ditch in Lieu hamlet, they arrested four youths. They had thrown the opium pipe into the ditch but there was still an opium odor and they had to admit that they had been smoking. Kh. himself was the drug dealer.

Not all of the opium addicts are men. There are also a rather large number of women who are opium addicts and drug dealers, for example Mr. Kh. on Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Mrs. Th. of the cement mill collective housing area, etc.

In "Project 2000" the municipality of Hai Phong advocates educating youths and saving them from addiction. With regard to those who are opium dealers, it applies stern measures: concentrating them in reform camps or prosecuting them for the crime of helping corrupt others, especially youths.

In addition, it is necessary to hold concentrated drug addiction treatment classes for old people who have been addicted for a long time. The municipality will pay some of the expenses. They will be concentrated for 3 months and will study, be well fed, rest, participate in sports and, especially, bathe many times a day. The families of the addicts will provide their individual necessities and money for food. The city will provide rice because most of those people are not eligible to be issued rice. Anyone who is too hard up, makes a request, and is verified by the subward administration will not have to pay for food (450 dong a month) or will receive a reduction. Everyone must fill out a form volunteering to undergo drug treatment, accompanied by a resume, and be approved by the administration at the ward or district level.

On April 1985 the first class was held in a district outside the city and was attended by about 100 addicts. In the future the subwards will provide jobs to help them stabilize their lives in the long range, especially those who are young and healthy.

To bring an end to that evil is to fulfill the aspirations of all citizens.

How can addicts benefit society? The answer to that question has always been quite clear. Their escape from drug addiction is itself a source of happiness for themselves and their families, and at the same time stops the other evils associated with that evil.

[26 June 85 p 14]

[Text] It must be said right away that all of the prostitutes who have been arrested, incarcerated, and given medical examinations by the Public Health sector have had very serious illnesses.

Before speaking of the other harmful consequences, let us consider how many other people would contract those devilish diseases and how even future generations would be affected if they were allowed to spread those diseases night and day in more than 100 pockets of disease. How dangerous that would be!



Our regime will not allow that evil to exist. The dignity of mankind must be respected, so that evil must be eliminated. Even though it now only lives furtively in the shadows--both figuratively and literally--it debases our customs, destroys the happiness of many families, and ruins many people who are still young.

In addition to the same reasons for the existence of superstition, gambling, and opium addiction, it has another deep-seated reason: the ugly thinking of the old society and negativism has not been eliminated and may be reappearing.

Most of the unfortunate girls enter that profession because they were hard up or because they were unsupervised, went astray, and then became professionals because of "well-off" people who liked to throw away money.

It is maddening that there are people who take advantage of that situation to make a disgusting living. They are madams, a kind of dirty "overseer."

Mrs. "H," 40 years old, who lives on Ly Thuong Kiet Street, has under her control several girls whom she calls her "troop." Miss Nguyet is one of those "troops." Kh., who is 26 years old and lives on Ton Dan Street, is a pimp, a modern-day Ma Giam Sinh. Nguyet is only 15 years old. Every time there is a customer, Mrs. H keeps all the money he pays. Kh. receives some of it, but Nguyet gets only room and board. The girl, who still underage, has had syphilis three times.

Miss "V," 38 years old, lives on the bank of a drainage ditch in Lieu hamet and recently got out of jail. One day Miss V met miss Vu Thi H, who had come to Hai Phong from Thai Binh to seek work. Miss H, who was only 19 years old and had never been away from home, fell into V's hands. During the first 4 days she was fed and had a good time. On the fifth day she had to receive customers, two youths. She refused. Miss Vi hit her and pulled off Miss H's pants so that the two youths could do their thing. In the period of nearly 10 days she lived at V's house, she had to receive customers 17 times. Even when she was meansurating Miss V forced her to receive customers and she refused she was immediately beaten. Unable to bear the shame, she fled. When she arrived at Le Loi subward she saw a public security station and immediately went inside. Once they learned of her situation the security police gave her treatment and took her to the bus station so that she could return home. She escaped.

There is another case which makes one even more angry. "D," 24 years old, is a cyclo driver by trade but is also a pimp. During the day they let the girls eat and day. At night they "let the girls out to pasture." They seek out customers, haggle over prices, and take the girls to meet with them. Sometimes, when a customer is well-dressed, they wait until the right moment, pretend that they are the husband and threaten to beat the customer up in order to extort more money from him. The customer is frightened and must pay up in order to escape with his life.

From their barbarous acts it is clear that they regard mankind, and the unfortunate girls who fall into their grasp, as objects, although they rely on the girls' bodies to earn a good living.

D lived with Nguyen Thi L, 33 years old, as if they were husband and wife. But when night came he forced Miss L to receive visitors. When she returned home after several "sorties" she was forced to bathe and sleep with him. Miss L was 9 years older than D and their "husband and wife" relationship was merely a way to exploit L physically and economically.

That is not to mention O, called "Golden Perfume" because her hair is blonde; H, who is called "False Teeth"; or "Widow" L, so called because her husband recently died. They are both prostitutes and opium sellers.

Even those few examples are sufficient to show that we must eliminate those evils.

Hai Phong's "Project 2000" is intended to rescue 2,000 people, i.e. to free 2,000 people and build 2,000 new projects. Here is more evidence: Tran Thi D, 48 years old, is the madam of a "troop" at the gate of the railroad station. There are five prostitutes under her control. Miss D had some disease or another and her face was white as a sheet or, more accurately, as if whitewashed. Her last husband died and her present husband had abandoned her. She had one child. When Miss D was sent to take reform training and cure her disease, who would take care of her child? The People's committee and public security police of Luong Khanh subward agreed to sponsor the child. Later its relatives asked permission to take care of it, but the public security police continued to make regular support payments. One one occasion, when the child didn't have money to buy pencils and notebooks comrade Bui Huy Khanh, head of the subward public security police, had to spend his own money on the child and regarded it as an adopted child of the subward public security police. While he was living with his mother the child was infected with many bad habits: stealing, burglary, cursing, and fighting. After he became a ward of the subward he became well-behaved, attended school regularly, and made progress. The child was truly saved.

Miss D is taking treatment for her illness. In addition to her anemia she may also have a bad case of venereal disease. After having to carry Miss D to the vehicle which took her away, a public security policeman bathed many times but was still terrified. But because he was responsible for saving such people he was prepared to do the same thing many times over.

#### Other Evils

In a meeting the secretary of the Municipal Party Committee said, "If a subward allows anyone to wander around and beg for food, the secretary and chairman of that subward will be dismissed!" That was not a joke or a threat. As the writer A. Tolstoy wrote, "We struggle for the well-being of mankind. But often we forget about people individually. We can't see the trees for the forest. Don't separate the revolution and people."

In Hai Phong some people are vagabonds because they are truly hard up. But others are drifters and beggars because they are lazy. Some people are drifters because they are mentally ill, but others pretend to be mad so that they can say irresponsible things and sow confusion and bad thoughts among the people.

The city, which had 255 drifters who were beggars and 256 who were mentally ill, took many steps to gather them together, helped some of them return home, found jobs for some, and concentrated and treated those who were truly ill.

They had also been gathered together in the past, but there was no place to keep them. Those who were from other provinces were taken outside the city and released. That method of "forcing the frog to let go of the leech" was ineffective. Thus there are drifters who are able to obtain food and drink every night.

Some have been able to buy houses. In some cases the whole family has leprosy. During the day they drift about from place to place and at night assemble at the Binh Dinh flower garden. Their cooking fires give off thick smoke and they argue with one another noisily. The children have all been infected with bad habits: picking pockets, stealing, cursing, etc.

Those phenomena are being brought to an end not because the subward leadership cadres are afraid because what the secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, but because they clearly realize their responsibilities, the situation, and what is right.

Leo Tolstoy also wrote, "People can cut down trees, bake bricks, and forge steel without love, but in relations with other people there must be love. Of course, we cannot force others to love us but we must not for that reason fail to love others, especially at a time when we want to ask something of others."

That is true. "Project 2000" very specifically manifests the love of the entire city toward people who have gone astray and suffered misfortune. We also demand of them that they change their ways, their labor and spirit of collective mastership, etc.

If the madams must be prosecuted, the unfortunate girls must be provided medical treatment and jobs. Those who take advantage of superstition must be dealt with, the opium sellers must be strictly punished, the professional gamblers must be concentrated so that they can be reformed, the drifters must be brought together and assisted, etc. The time has also come for illegal moonshiners to be investigated and educated.

At a time when there are many difficulties with regard to grain they cannot be allowed to waste grain, make personal profits, and create an unwholesome, profligate way of life for some people, such as youths who on a had a drinking contest certain hot day. They downed one glass of moonshine after another. One collapsed unconscious, while another ruptured his stomach and had to undergo emergency treatment.

A widespread phenomenon is that nearly all of the teahouses sell such "white water." Most of the consumers are youths.

Including the illegal distilling of alcohol from grain among the social evils in order to eliminate it is correct, saves grain, cuts down on carousing, and fulfills the aspirations of many people and families.

## Changing Relationships

It goes without saying, because it is already too clear, that Hai Phong's elimination of social evils is something that is very worthy of praise. Hai Phong is not the only place with such evils and it is not the place to launch a campaign to eliminate them. The question is whether the other places will dare be as firm as Hai Phong, and whether they will keep up the campaign, with a complete set of methods, or whether they will merely beat drums and wave flags, then fall silent. And will they dare end those evils striking at their roots?

Hai Phong's experiences are that within only a few months after the campaign was launched the evils began to be eliminated and the city's social life became much more pure. In other words, the city purified itself.

Serious crimes were clearly reduced. Thievery, nighttime burglaries, pickpocketing, extortion, fighting, and huckstering at the train station and bus stations have been greatly reduced. Fighting because of jealousy, even to the extent of cutting of an ear and putting it in a plastic bag for everyone to see, and quarrelling because of excessive hardships, have also greatly declined. Prostitutes are no longer seen in many public places.

The campaign is continuing and is continuing to penetrate deeply among the suspicious categories, especially the preventive work among youths. One can be hopeful and confident.

Let us add to the story. There are still very urgent problems in Hai Phong which have not yet been dealt with. For example, traffic in the city is now rather chaotic and there exists the peril of traffic jams because traffic regulations are not respected. There are many bicycles and they are operated in a very arbitrary manner and are ridden in a reckless, it could be said death-defying, manner. Many accidents occur and most of the violators are youths. They believe that such violations and unbridled behavior befits a "Hai Phong playboy" and shows their manhood. Should that kind of violation be listed among the evils?

On let us mention another small matter. Hai Phong is a port city and a tourist city which is visited by many visitors from foreign countries and the other countries. But it is very difficult to buy a map of the city and the fact that the street names have become faded or lost makes things even more difficult.

Since attention has been paid to ending the evils so I think that the small tasks which contribute to making the city's social life more civilized and courteous should also be carried out on an early date.

The socialist regime is very humanitarian. Attention must be paid to each individual. Hai Phong has manifested that aspect quite clearly, although some points need to be given more attention, examined more closely, and be carried out more meticulously and in accord with the law.

In addition to the other accomplishments in agriculture, industry, construction, the transformation of industry and commerce, the development of handicrafts and exports, etc., during the 30 years since the liberation, Project 2000 to eliminate social evils has attained a number of encouraging results.

Two thousand people--2000 projects--have been assisted and educated so that they can return to leading a normal life, and 2,000 families are experiencing happiness in their social life.

There is a correct path of advance. There is a high degree of determination. There are complete and bold measures, so we have hopes in the working methods of a Hai Phong that is constantly changing.

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